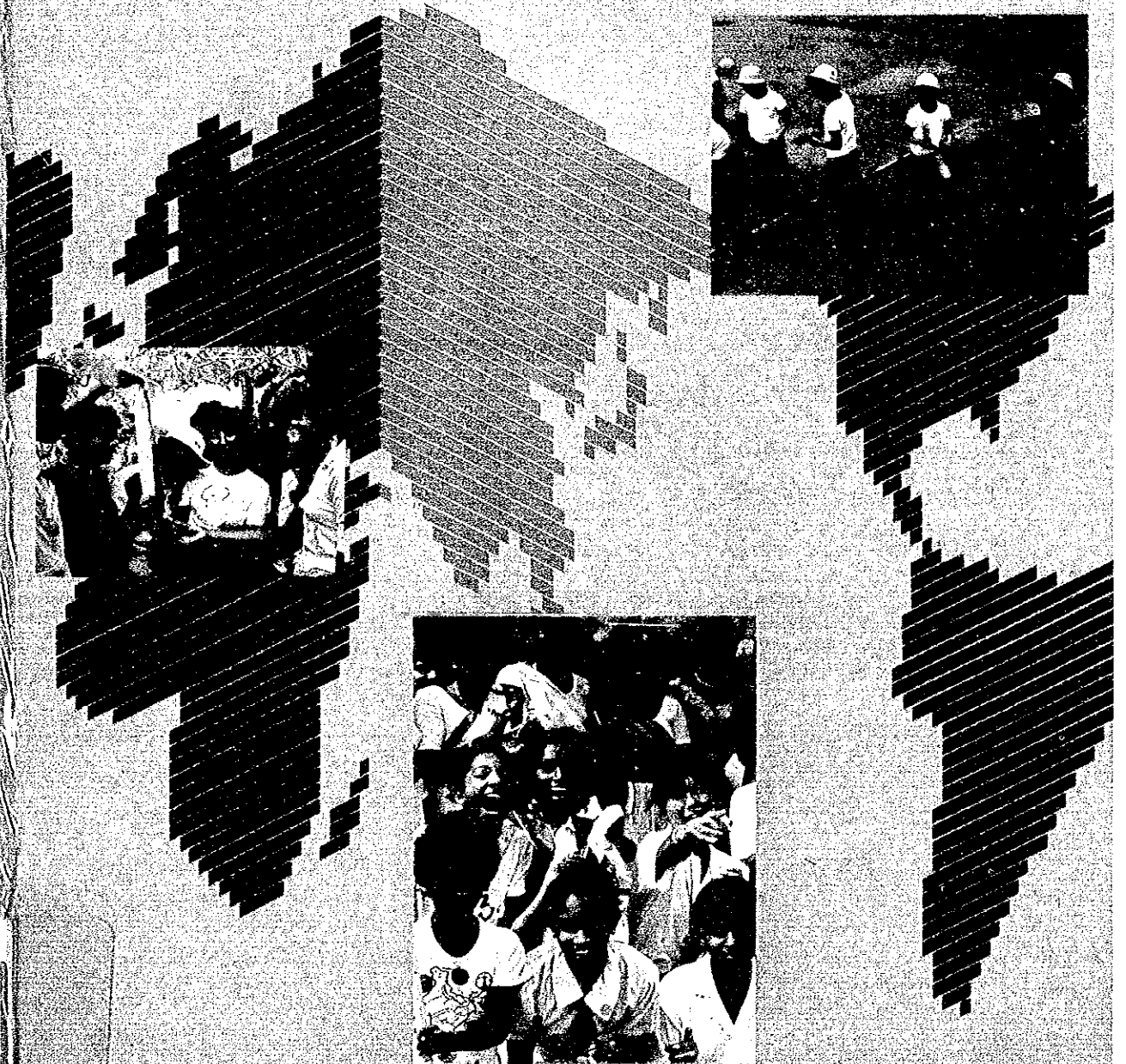


# Japan International Cooperation Agency



Japan International Cooperation Agency



## Annual Report 1993

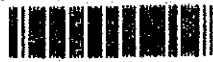
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**Japan International Cooperation Agency**

# **Annual Report**

## **1993**

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## Foreword

Since its inception in 1974, the Japan International Cooperation Agency has administered Japan's government-based development assistance, primarily technical cooperation programs and grant aid. During the intervening years, Japan's surging economic strength has been matched by the Japanese public's growing interest in and understanding of international cooperation. Today the eyes of the world are on Japan's Official Development Assistance (ODA), which now tops that of any other country.

With the Cold War over, the planet faces massive changes throughout the political, economic, and social areas. Economic power has replaced military might as the prime mover in international relations, and the concerns of the world community have turned to questions of how to assist countries that are now in the process of democratizing their political institutions and moving toward market economies.

In the developing world, diversity abounds. If some countries have "graduated" from the need for aid and become donors themselves, others have flagged economically, or even regressed under the pressure of their burgeoning populations. We find countries that are endeavoring to install democratic political institutions and adopt market mechanisms, and countries that are nation-building in the wake of newly-won independence. There are countries where regional disputes or civil war have triggered famine or the flight of refugees. Moreover, there is the grim reality that the global problems of AIDS and the destruction of the environment are on their way to being severest in the developing countries. This month, the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) was held in Tokyo, at which assistance for African countries was discussed; I fully expect that Japan will be asked to make greater efforts to address the specific and diverse needs of individual countries and regions.

Recognizing these changes in the international climate, and acknowledging that ODA constitutes an important component of its contribution to the international

community, the Japanese government has announced a policy of upgrading ODA, marked by the release in June 1992 of the Official Development Assistance Charter that states the philosophy and priorities of ODA, and the adoption in June 1993 of a fifth round of medium-term goals for development assistance.

JICA, as Japan's principal agency for the administration of ODA, is thus charged with substantial responsibilities and challenges. We have worked, and will continue to work, to meet expectations, from the Japanese public and from abroad, for greater international cooperation. We are endeavoring to identify the specific needs of, and the changes taking place in, developing countries in their growing diversity, and we are upgrading our programs so that our assistance is genuinely useful to recipient countries. JICA intends to maintain a global perspective on problems such as conservation of the environment, and to provide sustained quality assistance.

It is in the context of these recent trends in the international situation and in the developing countries, that JICA now publishes its 1993 Annual Report. I hope that the report will foster a better understanding of the issues in international cooperation and of the activities and programs of JICA.

October 1993

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Kensuke Yanagiya". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal line extending from the end of the name.

Kensuke Yanagiya  
President

Japan International Cooperation Agency



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Part I  
International Cooperation and  
the Japan International Cooperation Agency

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## Chapter 1

### Japan's Official Development Assistance

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#### Section 1. Outline of Official Development Assistance

Economic cooperation in order to alleviate such problems as the poverty and starvation that threaten basic conditions for people's existence in the developing nations is carried out from a humanitarian standpoint, as well as from an awareness of interdependence that the developing nations' economic and social growth and stability are indispensable to the whole world's peace and prosperity.

Economic cooperation is not limited to action by governments of the advanced nations but also takes place among developing nations; international organizations, private enterprises, and many voluntary organizations are involved in activities in a variety of forms and with various characteristics.

Official development assistance (ODA) refers to a part of this economic cooperation, namely the capital grant assistance and technical cooperation and loans provided by governments to developing nations.

In its 1969 recommendation on financial terms and conditions for assistance, the Development Assistance Committee (DAC), one of the specialized committees of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, defines economic cooperation as "the flow of capital to developing nations." It further categorizes economic cooperation into three types: ODA, other official flows (OOF), and private flows (PF); of these, ODA is defined as meeting the following conditions:

- (1) It is provided by official agencies or their executive agencies to developing nations or international organizations;
- (2) Its main objective is the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing nations;
- (3) It is concessional in character and conveys a grant element of at least 25 percent. ("Grant element" is an index of the financial terms of capital assistance, and as the terms [interest rate, repayment period, grace period] are relaxed, the figure of the grant element rises, reaching 100 percent in the case of an outright grant.)

The total amount of ODA given by the twenty DAC member countries in 1992 was an estimated \$61.4 billion. Japan was the largest contributor to this total, accounting for 18 percent, or ODA of ¥1,412 billion (\$11.15 billion). On a yen basis, Japan's ODA decreased 4.1 percent

(1.8 percent increase on a dollar basis) from the previous year's level of ¥1,473 billion (\$10.95 billion), and the ratio of ODA to GNP was 0.3 percent. Inclusion of its aid to the East European nations of Poland, Hungary, Czech and slovak, Bulgaria, and Romania brings Japan's ODA up to a figure of ¥1,435.2 billion (\$11.33 billion).

## Section 2. The Breakdown of Japan's ODA and Overview of Recent Trends

### 1. How ODA is Organized

ODA is divided by type into three categories:

- (1) Bilateral grants;
- (2) Bilateral loans;
- (3) Financial subscriptions and contributions to international organizations.

Bilateral grants are divided into grant aid (funds provided to developing countries without imposing an obligation of repayment) and technical cooperation.

Under grant aid, funds are provided to build schools, hospitals, laboratories, and other facilities, to provide educational and training materials and medical equipment and supplies, and to relieve debts. Grant aid is divided into six categories: i) general grant aid; ii) grant aid for fisheries; iii) grant aid for disaster-relief; iv) grant aid for cultural activities; v) food aid; and vi) grant aid for increased food production.

Of these, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) is involved in i) general grant aid; ii) grant aid for fisheries; and vi) grant aid for increased food production. It is in charge of drawing up the basic designs and specifications needed to procure materials and supplies as well as to build facilities (called "basic design study work") and of undertaking studies and providing services (including liaison services) needed to build facilities and smoothly carry out the procurement of materials and supplies (called "expediting of execution work"). About 60 percent of all grant aid requires basic design study work and expediting of execution work.

Technical cooperation is intended 1) to transfer technologies, skills and knowledge that will help developing nations' economies and societies to develop, and 2) to contribute to improving the level of their technology. The specific basis of technical cooperation is the inviting of technical personnel from the developing countries to Japan for training and the dispatch of experts from Japan to the developing countries to cooperate with them in human resource development and in the planning and preparation of development programs. Necessary equipment is also provided to support these activities. JICA carries out more than 50 percent of Japan's technical cooperation.

Bilateral loans, commonly referred to as "international yen loans" or "yen credits," are funds needed for development by developing nations and lent to them for long periods at low interest. Bilateral loans are extended mainly for development and improvement projects in the area of economic and social infrastructure – for roads, dams, telecommunications facilities, and agricultural development, etc. But recently more have been used to finance commodity purchases that will improve the recipient nations' balances of international payments. The bilateral loan



budget is under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Finance, and bilateral loans are granted by the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF) through consultation among the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Finance, and International Trade and Industry, and the Economic Planning Agency.

Financial subscriptions and contributions to international organizations (multilateral aid) is indirect aid channeled through international organizations. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs administers contributions to the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund, the Asian Productivity Organization, and other U.N. Organizations. The Ministry of Finance has charge of subscriptions to the World Bank, the IDA (International Development Association), the Asian Development Bank, and other international development financing organizations.

## 2. Overview of Recent Trends

The context of Japan's Official Development Assistance has changed sharply with the upheavals on the world scene following the end of the Cold War. Expectations are mounting that Japan, in its capacity as a major economic power, will contribute to peace and stability in the world community. New aid needs are arising: the former socialist countries, now embarking on programs of democratic reform and the introduction of market mechanisms, need active assistance, and it is increasingly being argued that democratic reform, good governance, and the introduction of market mechanisms are essential to stable economic and social development in the developing countries.

The experience of the Persian Gulf crisis has rekindled international awareness that closer attention must be paid to the military situation in the developing countries, and that greater efforts must be made to control and cut back armaments.

Moreover, as the world makes the transition from a paradigm of polarization to one of global cooperation in the wake of the Cold War, the concerns of aid policy have shifted to such global issues as the environment, Women in Development (WID), population, and poverty. The global environment looms prominently: the issue has been taken up at the last several G-7 Summit Meetings, and at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (the Earth Summit) in June 1992, where an attempt was made to reach a global consensus on environmental conservation, with the fundamental goal of achieving "sustainable development." It is now all the more important that ODA addresses environmental issues and other problems of global proportions.

Whilst aid needs grow bigger, more diverse and ever more sophisticated, there is visible "aid-fatigue" among the donor nations of the West. Aid money continues to be in short supply, especially now that the former Soviet Union and the countries of eastern and central Europe, once

donors themselves, have joined the ranks of the recipients. The international expectation that Japan will come through with aid has never been so high.

Reflecting these growing needs, on June 30, 1992, Japan's cabinet adopted the Official Development Assistance Charter. The Charter delineates the philosophy and principles underlying Japan's ODA in order to win understanding and cooperation at home and abroad, and thus facilitate more effective and efficient implementation of its ODA programs. Along with humanitarian concerns and recognition of interdependence, the Charter includes among the philosophical underpinnings of ODA a concern for the environment, with the explicit recommendation that programs to assist self-help efforts of developing countries should take proper account of environmental and other global-scale issues, together with such matters as the extent of democratic reform and military trends in recipient countries. (See Chapter 2, Section 1.)

The Japanese government has expanded its ODA in four stages since 1977, by setting medium-term goals that it has subsequently worked to attain. During 1993, a fifth set of medium-term goals was announced in line with the new ODA Charter, with special attention given to the environment. At the Earth Summit, Japan presented its new goals for assistance in environmental fields, committing itself to expanding aid disbursements by 0.9-1.0 trillion yen over a five-year period beginning in fiscal 1992; to contributing to global environmental conservation and helping developing countries manage their environmental problems; and to identifying, formulating, and implementing meritorious projects on the basis of policy dialogue with the countries concerned.

In 1992, Japan's net ODA disbursements amounted to 1.435 trillion yen (11.3 billion dollars), including aid to eastern Europe. This represents a decrease of 3.3 percent on the 1.484 trillion yen of 1991 (or on a dollar basis, an increase of 2.7 percent from 11.034 million dollars in 1991). Once again Japan ranked as the top aid provider among the DAC countries, a position it held in previously 1989 and 1991.

In terms of the quality of Japan's aid, room exists for improvement. Although Japan's aid increasingly takes the form of untied assistance (it ranks second in the DAC, with 81.9% of all Japanese ODA in 1990 in the form of untied aid), the proportion of outright gifts and grant elements remains low compared with other DAC countries. JICA will therefore need to expand and upgrade its technical cooperation programs, since not only are these programs crucial in supporting institution-building in developing countries (the importance of which is recently being stressed), they also constitute a core component in the international contribution of personnel, an area where Japan has been under increasing pressure in recent years to expand its involvement.

As a major aid provider, Japan is expected to play a central role in development assistance around the world, working in full consultation and collaboration with other aid-providing industrial nations. At the same time, it is also being asked to provide more effective assistance by upgrading

its policy dialogue with developing countries, and by dealing with the multifarious problems that bedevil aid programs.

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## Chapter 2

### Major Recent Activities

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#### Section 1. The ODA Charter and Technical Cooperation

The 1990s ushered in an era of upheaval for the world community. The collapse of Cold War political structures has brought tumultuous changes. There is growing world-wide concern for global and environmental issues, as was evident at the Earth Summit in June 1992. In keeping with this changing climate, aid needs are expanding, diversifying, and becoming ever more complex and sophisticated. The expectation that Japan should contribute internationally as a major economic power has reached unprecedented heights. On June 30, 1992, therefore, the cabinet adopted the Official Development Assistance Charter, which seeks, by clarifying the philosophy and principles underlying Japan's ODA, to win the support and understanding of the international community and domestic public and thereby enable Japan to provide its international assistance more efficiently and more effectively.

The Charter also explains why Japan provides assistance programs. Japan's fundamental philosophy is based on humanitarian considerations, i.e., the fact that as an advanced industrial nation Japan cannot overlook starvation and poverty in the developing countries; and on an awareness of interdependence, i.e., the recognition that political stability and economic development of the developing countries is vital to the peace and prosperity of the whole world, Japan included. Additionally, the Charter cites the importance of environmental conservation, observing that environmental problems are an issue for the entire human race, and must be tackled in concert by the industrial and developing nations. The Charter calls for Japan to implement its aid on the basis of such considerations, for the fundamental purpose of assisting self-help efforts by developing countries to attain economic takeoff.

The Charter lists as principles to be applied in administering Japan's aid programs: 1) compatibility of development with environmental considerations; 2) avoidance of the use of aid for military purposes or the exacerbation of international disputes; 3) proper monitoring the military expenditures of the developing countries, the development and manufacture of missiles and weaponry of mass destruction, and the import and export of military equipment; and 4) proper attention to the progress of democratic reforms in the developing countries, to their efforts to introduce market economies, and to the guarantees that they provide for basic human rights and freedom.

In addition, the Charter presents a comprehensive overview of Japanese government priorities and measures for the effective implementation of aid programs. Here, Japan will place

priorities on the following issues: 1) approach to global problems; 2) Basic Human Needs (BHN)\*; 3) Human resources development and research and other cooperation for improvement and dissemination of technologies; 4) infrastructure improvement; and 5) structural adjustment. It is anticipated that the technical cooperation programs that JICA conducts with developing countries will be expanded in line with what the Charter states.

The cabinet's ODA Charter is particularly notable in that it spells out Japan's position on aid relating to the global environment, and prioritizes the addressing of population issues and other problems of a global scale. JICA is now required to take the environment and other global issues into account in administering its aid programs. Moreover, the Charter is written in the context of the post-Cold War world situation, where there are mounting expectations for the role of technical cooperation in realizing the common goals of humankind: greater democracy, protection of human rights, and sustainable development. JICA must therefore take an activist approach towards the newly-emerging aid needs of the many developing countries in eastern Europe, central Asia, Indochina, and elsewhere that are now moving towards more democratic political systems and liberalizing their economies. Here, JICA should put to good use the experience of development policies in Japan and those countries of east and southeast Asia that have already succeeded in achieving economic takeoff.

The Charter also cites the necessity for: 1) an adequate grasp of recipient countries' needs; 2) organic links among different forms of aid; 3) coordination with other industrial countries and international organizations; 4) coordination with local governments and other organizations within Japan; and 5) bolstering survey, research and evaluation operations. The Charter requires JICA to upgrade its administration of aid in order to address these expanding needs.

Recent JICA activities are described in the following section.

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\* The term Basic Human Needs refers to areas that directly affect the people of the recipient nation, and are necessary for their citizens to maintain a minimal standard of living, e.g., rural development, drinking water supplies, health and medical services, and family planning.

## Section 2. Formulation of Program Implementation Plans through a Country-Specific Approach

Recent changes in economic and social conditions both in and around developing countries have led to an increase in the complexity and diversity of the developmental needs of these countries. In addition to an earlier emphasis on providing for basic human needs and enhancing economic and social infrastructure, the sphere of needs has grown to encompass structural adjustment, support for transitions to market economies, promotion of exports, greater utilization of high-technology, alleviation of poverty, and environmental conservation.

Since the developing countries exhibit diverse conditions and are at different stages of development, effective and efficient administration of cooperation programs requires that JICA identify the real needs of each country and tailor its programs accordingly.

To achieve this it is essential to proceed with a "country-specific approach" based upon the accurate assessment of current conditions and problems in an individual nation's social and economic development. It is also vital to identify issues, fields, and regions which should be given priority in aid and to devise plans for efficient and effective areas and forms of cooperation.

As one phase of this approach, JICA has established country study groups and, since fiscal 1986, has been performing basic studies and analyses of the agency's approaches toward aid to the primary recipient nations. In addition, JICA has established sector study groups and has been examining its approaches toward aid in various sectors since fiscal 1988. In fiscal 1992, JICA conducted country studies of Kenya, Nepal, Malaysia and Southern Africa, and a sector study based on the theme of "development and education." JICA has conducted country aid studies of thirteen countries and three regions including the Philippines, Thailand, Indonesia, Brazil and Africa, as of fiscal 1992, and in addition it has been studying sector aid under five themes: environment, poverty, WID, population and education.

Armed with the results of these studies, JICA has been analyzing current conditions of development in countries where the agency has offices, as well as investigating developmental needs and identifying potential projects so that it can implement them in a systematic manner. The results of these activities have been compiled into two reports, "Guidelines for the Implementation of Country-Specific Aid" and "Mid-term Basic Plan for Country-Specific Projects," which were formulated primarily by the agency's overseas offices in the interest of making an accurate assessment of aid-related needs. At the same time, standards are being prepared for the investigation of requests, and country-specific investigations are being conducted in order to select the most promising projects and the ones that best correspond with the two above-mentioned reports.

In order to bolster and fortify this program implementation system, JICA has been gathering information since fiscal 1990 concerning general political and economic conditions in individual

target countries as well as their developmental plans, and the aid performance of Japan, other donor nations, and international organizations. JICA has compiled this information and data into "Country Information Files." In fiscal 1992, files were prepared for 103 nations, and files for the 81 nations were published for public release as "JICA Country Cooperation Information." These latter reports were provided to aid-related public agencies, study groups and specialists to prepare them for their visits to the respective countries.

### Section 3. Cooperation for the Environment, WID and Other Global Issues

#### Subsection 1. Cooperation for the Environment

Plagued with deforestation, desertification, air pollution, and water pollution in both rural and urban areas, the environment in developing countries is on a steadily worsening path. Amidst the harsh economic conditions in these countries, to promote further development while also heeding environmental conservation requires not only great efforts by the countries themselves but also the steady support of industrialized nations. As reflected in the epithet "the environmental summit," the Paris Summit held in July 1989 was marked by declarations of greater aid to developing countries in order to preserve the earth's environment for future generations and to maintain sustainable growth in the developing nations. Japan announced that it would provide ¥300 billion in aid in the environmental field from 1989 to 1991, and by the third year, 1991, it had provided more than ¥407.5 billion, far exceeding its original promise. At the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (the Earth Summit), held in Brazil in June 1992, Japan indicated that it will boost its aid in environmental areas by 0.9-1.0 trillion yen over a five-year period. Moreover, the ODA Charter adopted by the cabinet at the end of June 1992, in its underlying philosophy, identified environmental conservation as a task for all humankind, to be tackled jointly by industrialized and developing countries. In addition to declaring development with conservation as a basic principle of Japan's aid, the Charter prioritized support for efforts by developing countries to deal with environmental issues. The Charter also indicates that Japan should employ its technology and know-how, on the basis of its past environmental experience, to ensure effective implementation of aid programs.

For many years JICA has been extending cooperation in a diverse range of environmental fields in a variety of forms: dispatching experts, accepting trainees, and conducting development studies. Its areas of involvement include forest conservation, urban pollution control such as air and water pollution, improvement of water supply and sewage systems, and the protection of ecological systems.

In 1988, JICA formed an aid study group in order to investigate measures for further strengthening its involvement in environmental cooperation. In August 1989, as a result of this, an environmental office was established within the Planning Department and an environmental staff person was assigned to each separate operational department in the agency. Then, in May 1991, the Environment Unit was reorganized and reestablished as the Environment, WID and Global Issues Division to facilitate the effective promotion of not only environmental measures but also work involving global developmental issues such as women in development (WID) and the alleviation of poverty.

JICA is working to increase the numbers of international cooperation specialists and associate specialists in environmental fields (12 persons and five persons respectively as of the end



of fiscal 1992). To acquire capable environmental experts, JICA enhances medium duration training programs. Courses are now available in the three fields of environmental hygiene, urban environments, and forestry.

It is especially important, when implementing projects in developing countries, to input environmental consideration into projects at their initial stages. JICA has upgraded its capabilities in this regard by the drawing up of guidelines for including environmental issues in surveys undertaken at the early stage of projects. Starting with the Environmental Guidelines for Dam Construction Projects for development study instituted in 1990, guidelines have since been drawn up for agriculture, forestry and 13 fields of economic and social infrastructure, and three fields relating to industry and mining. A handbook has also been compiled for inclusion of environmental considerations in preliminary and advanced studies for development projects.

Since fiscal 1992, moreover, budgetary measures have been instituted to allow participation of environmental specialists in the preparatory and full-scale studies for 34 development projects.

To ensure that environmental considerations are better incorporated into projects in their formulation stages, separate budgetary provisions are made for environmental analysis. In fiscal 1992, JICA conducted 10 project formulation surveys that took into account the environmental consideration.

Information is vital to better cooperation in environmental fields. In fiscal 1990, JICA began a series of country-by-country environmental profile surveys; and, as of fiscal 1992, surveys had been completed for the Philippines, Brazil, Kenya, and Thailand. In addition, by the end of fiscal 1992, JICA had collected environmental data on 48 countries to update technical data on the environment in developing countries. In fiscal 1992, JICA also undertook a case study of environmental policy and environmentally-appropriate technology in Indonesia.

JICA has been striving to expand and strengthen its environmentally-related projects, with the aim of protecting the natural environment and improving people's surroundings among other issues. In this area it has concentrated on forest conservation, pollution control, improvement of water supply and sewage systems, and disaster prevention through the implementation of development studies, dispatch of experts, project-type technical cooperation, and the dispatch of the Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV). In addition, in order to establish a system of environmental administration, research, and monitoring, and to protect ecological systems, cooperation has been extended through the dispatch of experts, the acceptance of trainees, and project-type technical cooperation.

Technical cooperation in environmentally related projects implemented in fiscal 1992 involved the acceptance of 722 trainees (64 group training courses), the dispatch of 129 experts and 78 members of the JOCV, 47 project-type technical cooperation programs, and 67 development studies, amounting to outlays of ¥17.57 billion. Among these projects, the Project on Environmental Research and Training Center, currently in operation in Thailand, and the

Japan-China Friendship Environment Protection Center and the Environmental Management Center in Indonesia are gaining special attention both in Japan and abroad. These centers, made possible through a combination of grant aid and project-type technical cooperation, are designed for environmental capacity building in developing countries.

## Subsection 2. Women in Development

### 1. Activities of the Environment, WID and Global Issues Division

In May 1991, the Environment, WID and other Global Issues Division was established within JICA, and began undertaking projects bearing on women's concerns. In December 1992, the division compiled "Manual on Integrating WID Considerations into Development Programs," following recommendations arising out of JICA's aid study group on women in development. The manual identifies means of incorporating WID perspectives into development projects, presents case studies, and provides a checklist of WID considerations.

Officers have been assigned to WID duties in each of JICA's operational department within Japan. In addition, 19 officers have been charged with handling WID issues in the overseas offices. These appointments significantly boost JICA's ability to pursue WID-related projects both in Japan and in the field.

### 2. WID-Related Projects

The following is an outline of JICA's main involvement in WID-related projects in fiscal 1992.

#### (i) Dispatch of Expert in WID to Ghana

Following up on a WID-related survey in Ghana begun in fiscal 1991, the first long-term assignment of a WID expert has been made to that country. The specialist, working in information processing, has been assigned to the National Council on Women in Development, Ghana's national organ for the advancement of women.

#### (ii) Upgrading of WID Projects

JICA sent a project formulation specialist to Indonesia for a basic study of women's concerns in that country and undertook a cross-sectional evaluation of its aid programs from a WID perspective in Nepal. A WID survey was conducted as part of project formulation for regional development in Thailand. Also, WID officers have joined a variety of project survey teams, and survey forms and other project documents have been reformatted to include items relating to gender issues.

### (iii) Research

In fiscal 1992, study teams were sent to Ghana and Kenya as part of a project to explore means of raising the level of women's technology in order to improve rural living standards. The project, begun in fiscal 1991, is being conducted over a three-year period by the Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries Development Study Department. The Institute for International Cooperation also studied ways to introduce gender analysis into social forestry, sending study teams to Thailand and Nepal as part of its general research program.

Other WID-related activities conducted by the agency in fiscal 1992 included 25 project-type technical cooperations, 14 development studies, and 11 group training courses (including one course of third-country training program). In addition, 265 JOCV members and 12 experts were dispatched to cooperation projects relating to WID issues.

In the area of group training, JICA's ongoing seminar series on national machineries for the advancement of women and on farm household development, have been supplemented by two new seminar series: The Advancement of Women (updated from the former Seminar for Senior Officers II) and the Seminar for Senior Officers on the Advancement of Women. These new series have included in their programs seminars and country report sessions that are open to local citizens, thereby providing a venue for active discussion of among trainees from developing countries and other participants.

Many JOCV volunteers have been assigned to organizations directly involved with women's concerns, while a large number of others is engaged in local activities relating to WID issues. JOCV's success in this arena is in large part due to the close contact with the grass-roots people in developing countries that is characteristic of the volunteer activities and close to the concepts underlying WID.

Training of personnel in WID issues is vital to promoting WID in JICA activities. In August through November 1992, JICA held a three-month training course to educate WID experts. These training courses were first instituted in fiscal 1991.

In the area of group training, two seminar series (the Seminar on the Improvement of Women's Status for Public Administration Officers and the Seminar on Improvement of the Status of Women) started a new approach: to include a public session in their seminar, thereby providing a venue for active discussion among trainees from developing countries and local citizens.

#### Section 4. Local Internationalization and International Cooperation

With ODA projects expanding every year, requests from developing countries for cooperation have come to cover a more diverse and wider range of sectors than in the past, from infrastructure to support services. In order to respond to these requests, JICA, which has hitherto implemented technical cooperation programs mainly through central governments, needs to expand its cooperation programs by actively involving local governments. Local governments have an especially rich stock of knowledge about technology to support local industries (programs for smaller businesses) and to solve environmental problems such as antipollution measures and urban sanitation (sewage and water system, and disposal of solid waste, etc.), and it is hoped that local government agencies will take part in technical cooperation in these areas.

The ODA Charter, mentioned earlier, refers to the need for "appropriate liaison and collaboration with Japan's local public bodies" in order to administer ODA programs effectively. *This may be seen as an expression of the Japanese government's concept of "participatory aid,"* which seeks to foster broad support and understanding of development assistance among the Japanese public, and to obtain a greater degree of direct public participation in aid activities.

Some local governments have not only taken the initiative to extend their international cooperation programs in a conventional way through exchanges of international amity with sister cities but also become actively interested in participating in JICA activities.

During the 1992 fiscal year, the following JICA and local government joint projects were carried out: 28 JICA group training courses were carried out by local government, involving 199 trainees. In the same year JICA sent 230 experts and 82 JOCV volunteers (including those new and from previous year) overseas from local governments. Youth Invitation Programs have been carried out since 1984 through tie-ups with local governments; in fiscal 1992, JICA received 1,277 youths.

Participation in international cooperation projects by local governments is growing more frequent every year, but approaches vary from one local government body to another. Hence, it is necessary for JICA to support local governments' participation efforts in international cooperation, taking into consideration each local government's degree of experience and other circumstances. Since fiscal 1986, the Institute for International Cooperation has trained local government officials (One week of training, three weeks of language training), and 81 officials participated in fiscal 1992.

In fiscal 1992, JICA extended the holding of training courses of this kind, and open lectures and seminars targeted at the general public to regions outside of Tokyo. Recently, moreover, a growing number of local governments has invited JICA to supply lecturers to talk on international cooperation and personnel to serve on local internationalization committees.

In 1988, JICA held two seminars on international cooperation and local governments that were attended by major cities and prefectural government representatives.

These seminars addressed the problem of local communities' insufficiency of personnel and information when they carry out international cooperation and sought to identify the justification and ideals of local governments' need for involvement in international cooperation.

In 1990, 'A Study Meeting on How Local Government and International Cooperation Should Be' was held by the group composed of eminent people and representatives of local governments, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and JICA. There they discussed how local governments should take the initiative in international cooperation and on the tie-ups between local governments and JICA in order to implement such cooperation. The report entitled "Local Government in Global Era" was published. (The publisher: Japan International Cooperation Publishing Co., Ltd.)

As a component of JICA's support for cooperation programs initiated by Japanese local governments, in fiscal 1992 the agency began using its network of regional branch offices as a conduit for the collection and shipment of disaster relief supplies collected by local governments. Part of JICA's international emergency relief program, this facility was first made available for the shipment of private relief for the victims of the eruption of Mt. Pinutabo in the Philippines.

Fiscal 1991 marked the formation of a new network of experts who have returned to Japan from assignments abroad. Made up of twenty-seven local chapters, this network is designed to bring together, by region, those repatriated experts who are dispersed throughout the country.

In fiscal 1992, JICA opened branch office in the northern region of Japan to enhance JICA's domestic network and promote the government's country of "participatory aid."

## Section 5. Liaison with Other Industrialized Countries and International Institutions

As Japan increases the volume of aid it provides and expands the range of countries it provides aid to, it will need to make more of an effort to coordinate its aid policies with those of other countries and international institutions, and engage in more joint projects.

Ranking with the U.S.A., Japan has become one of the largest donor nations. Its aid goes to nearly every developing country in the world, and for 31 developing countries in 1991, Japan was their largest donor nation. Japanese aid policy thus often has a profound influence on the development policies of recipients, and its aid trends are no longer something other donor countries can afford to ignore. Japan must therefore discuss and coordinate its policies closely both with recipients and with other donors and international institutions.

With the close of the Cold War and end of the east-west standoff, countries need assistance in democratization and the transition to market economies, and economic restructuring associated with massive debts burdens. There is a mounting need for cooperation in the form of policy support. Close liaison with other donor countries and international organizations will be vital in establishing robust international support systems.

JICA has been promoting ties with other donor nations and international organizations through a variety of channels. These include participation in DAC conferences and consultative groups sponsored by the World Bank, cooperation at the individual project level with the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), implementation of studies concerning programs funded by the World Bank, and co-sponsorship of seminars and symposiums.

This liaison makes cooperation more effective and efficient, since it is possible to:

- 1) accurately grasp the developmental needs of, and information concerning, developing countries;
- 2) enhance the overall effectiveness of development programs by avoiding overlaps and encouraging participants to engage in aid activities in their particular fields of expertise; and
- 3) promote understanding between donor nations and developing nations and among donor nations themselves. JICA is bolstering such ties through exchanges of personnel with the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). It also maintains close consultations with the World Bank.

## Section 6. Improved Planning and Evaluation

As discussed in Section 2, JICA has endeavored to furnish aid systems rooted a country-by-country approach in order to administer its programs effectively and efficiently in response to the increasingly sophisticated and diverse aid needs of the present day. JICA is now working to upgrade its planning and evaluation capabilities in order to establish a rational and coherent system of project implementation, following a project cycle from inception (identification of possible projects) to completion (final evaluation).

In order to tailor projects to the needs of the developing countries, to implement them more effectively, and then to evaluate them objectively, project management methods must be developed that inject a systematic, and rational perspective into each stage of the project. External conditions must be identified, clear development and project goals established, methods of achieving goals delineated, and criteria for evaluating performance spelled out. In fiscal 1992, JICA experimentally introduced the concept of project cycle management into some of its project-type technical cooperation program; it is proposed to expand the deployment of these methods, with appropriate modifications, into activities other than project-type technical cooperation.

JICA is making a concerted effort to coordinate technical cooperation, grant aid cooperation and other aid forms in order to achieve the most effective aid. It is also putting a major effort into coordination with aid agencies in other industrialized countries and international agencies, as described in Section 5.

On completion of their cycles, projects must be properly evaluated to establish that they have been implemented effectively and efficiently. Any problems that are identified in the evaluation, and other results of analysis can then to be fed back into future cooperation projects. With this purpose in mind, JICA established an committee to study evaluation criteria and methods, and in fiscal 1990, the committee drew up a set of evaluation guidelines that seek to introduce the concept of goal into every stage of planning and implementation, and to ensure a more objective and more reliable evaluation process. JICA has begun to apply the new guidelines, and many projects have already been evaluated under the new criteria.

In 1992, the agency began holding seminars in recipient countries aimed at furnishing officials and others working with aid programs with feedback from the evaluations. It is hoped that this feedback will bolster recipient countries' capacities to formulate, plan, and carry out meritorious projects.

JICA will continue to upgrade the monitoring of completed projects, through project evaluation procedures and through fact-finding and analysis by overseas offices. Efforts will be made to expand follow-up activities in order to ensure that the effects of cooperation are sustained.

## Section 7. Cooperation with Indochina

Following its invasion from Vietnam in 1978, Cambodia suffered a long period of instability that spanned over thirteen years. However, with the signing of the Cambodian Peace Accord at a ministerial level meeting in Paris in October 1991, the Indochinese region has entered a new era of reconstruction and forward-looking progress.

Japan has assumed an active role in the Indochinese peacemaking process, including its sponsorship of the Tokyo Conference on Cambodia in June 1990 which was the spark that led to the creation of the Cambodian Supreme National Council (SNC), and also that of the Ministerial Conference on Cambodian Reconstruction held in June 1992 in Tokyo. Other nations and international organizations are looking towards Japan to provide economic cooperation to the countries of Indochina following the establishment of peace.

JICA aid to Cambodia has taken a number of forms. Beginning in fiscal 1989, JICA resumed training of Cambodian personnel in Japan, and in fiscal 1992, a full-scale program of bilateral aid was implemented, with the dispatch of experts, development study teams, and the resumption of grant aid. In June 1992, JICA signed agreement for the sending of JOCV teams. This was followed in August by the dispatch of the first volunteers, and the establishment in October of a Coordinator's Office. In order to promote the resettlement of returned refugees, JICA, cooperating with the United Nations High Commission on Refugees, is currently planning and preparing tripartite cooperation projects for village development with several ASEAN nations.

With respect to aid to Vietnam, Japan's position had been essentially that of other Western countries (with the exception of Sweden and Finland): as long as there was no comprehensive solution to the Cambodian question, no aid should be extended other than cooperation in cultural and academic fields and, for humanitarian reasons, essential medical and disaster relief. Following the conclusion of the Cambodian peace agreement, Italy, France and Germany resumed aid to Vietnam, and Japan began laying the groundwork for a resumption of aid, sending a government fact-finding team in January 1992. In November, the Japanese government announced a 45.5 billion yen government-to-government loan package. The loan agreement resolved the long-standing issue outstanding debts between Japan and Vietnam and marked the full-scale restoration of aid relations.

JICA has been directly involved in the resumption of aid to Vietnam. It has conducted project identification surveys, and consulted with Vietnamese officials concerning the future directions. In addition, JICA has conducted project formulation studies for fact-finding and information collection in the fields of medicine, education and social and economic infrastructure. It has accepted Vietnamese personnel as trainees and dispatched experts to that country. In addition, JICA has made grant aid for rehabilitation of the Cho Ray Hospital, for medical equipment improvement at the Hai Ba Trung Hospital, for equipment for reforestation program.



The agency has also begun a study for the development of transportation systems in northern Vietnam. It is anticipated that technical cooperation and grant aid to Vietnam will be stepped up in fiscal 1993 and subsequent years.

Laos, meanwhile, has been moving towards a market economy and promoting measures for the liberalization of its economy under the "New Economic Mechanism" policies adopted since 1986. Japan, the number one donor of aid to Laos, has been extending aid primarily in the forms of grant aid and technical cooperation while taking into consideration priority items in Laos's developmental plans. In fiscal 1992, Japan extended general grant aid for the development of farming villages near the capital and the improvements of telecommunications networks and national television equipment, and the improvement of water supply facilities at the capital, as well as increased food production aid, debt-relief aid, and small-scale grant aid. It also accepted trainees from and dispatched Japanese experts to Laos. The joint project with WHO has begun for primary health care.

With regard to Cambodia and Vietnam, JICA accepts trainees, who have assumed responsibility for economic development and external cooperation and are in positions of planning and promoting cooperation with Japan, to international cooperation promotion courses to introduce them to Japan's cooperation plans and the history behind and the current state of Japan's economic development. JICA is thus working to cultivate personnel who are knowledgeable about Japan's aid system and to facilitate the future achievement of economic cooperation.

## Section 8. Cooperation with Central Asian Countries

Following the breakup of the Soviet Union, and the emergence of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), the various newly-independent states have discarded socialist economic models and begun to build new democratic nations based on market economies. At a conference held in Tokyo for support of former members of the Soviet Union on October 29-30, 1992, Japan announced that it would act positively to assist these new states.

Peace and stability in the central Asian republics, in particular, is key to the stability of the region and important to the whole international community, since central Asia is a nexus where different political, economic, and cultural spheres come together from the four points of the compass. At DAC meetings and elsewhere, Japan has consistently stressed the need to support the central Asian countries.

As a component of its cooperation in nation-building in the former Soviet central Asian countries, Japan has agreed to accept a total of 300 personnel over a three-year period for JICA training. Trainees will come from five countries: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tadzhikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan.

In February 1992, a Japanese government study team was sent to central Asia with a view to establishing full-scale economic cooperation programs. A project identification team from JICA participated in the study team, and provided explanations of Japan's aid schemes for economic and technical cooperation. Following up on the team's work, it is expected that JICA will provide cooperation chiefly in human resources development (including acceptance of personnel for training and the dispatch of experts) and planning (development studies) in technical cooperation fields, depending on the needs of the individual countries concerned. JICA also plans to send project formulation specialists to explain the kinds of economic cooperation schemes available from Japan and to identify potentially meritorious projects.

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## Chapter 3

### Types of JICA Activities

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#### Section 1. Aid Efficiency Promotion

In answer to growing international appeals for qualitative improvement of Japanese ODA, it is extremely important for JICA actively to look for and formulate good projects, based on developing country realities and JICA's implementation structures, in order to contribute to yet greater technical cooperation and efficient and effective implementation. It is also vital to carry out project evaluations when cooperation nears completion and comprehensive evaluations of the effects of JICA activities on the recipients' economic and social development and to feedback these findings to future activities. This has also been proposed by the Interim Administrative Improvement Promotion Council and the Overseas Economic Cooperation Council; the budget for project formulation and evaluation has therefore been systematically reorganized and increased, and in fiscal 1988 a new budget line was established to promote aid efficiency.

Aid efficiency promotion covers four categories: i) surveys for planning and coordination of projects, ii) individual and inter-sector project evaluations, iii) basic research to improve project efficiency, and iv) project promotion.

#### 1. Surveys for Planning and Coordination of Projects

##### 1.1 Project Formulation Surveys

The project formulation survey process involves the dispatch of expert survey teams who engage in the study of requests for cooperation from the governments of developing countries or with the cooperation of overseas offices of JICA, to decide whether they conform fully the real development needs of that country, to decide what type, or combination of types, of JICA cooperation is best suited to the request and most likely to be effective, and to discuss and coordinate the findings with the recipient governments, and cooperate in the formulation of appropriate projects.

##### 1.2 Project Identification Surveys

Survey teams are sent to study the orientation of future cooperation regarding specific development requests and to select and define implementation projects through discussions with the government that made the request.

### 1.3 Country and Sector Studies

In the case of main aid recipient countries and specific aid sectors, country/sectoral aid studies are conducted by a wide range of outside knowledgeable experts through analysis and discussion and local field surveys with the purpose of implementing country/sectoral aid effectively and efficiently.

### 1.4 Country-Specific Environmental Profile Surveys

In order to promote ever greater incorporation of environmental considerations in the implementation of its various range of projects, JICA gathers and processes information concerning the current state and systems of environmental conservation in developing countries. In addition, it studies the involvement of each country's environmental organizations and government agencies in environmental conservation and the circumstances of each country's environmental problems.

### 1.5 Project Formulation Specialists

More detailed basic surveys and, local studies of individual projects are necessary from a specialists' standpoint for certain priority development areas, while taking into account the results of country and sector studies. From the standpoint also of harmony with overall development planning and tie-ins with other projects, possible cooperation project formulations are planned and initiated.

### 1.6 Basic Surveys in Specific Fields

As developmental issues and needs in developing countries grow ever more diverse and complex, in fields where it does not have experience or expertise JICA studies and analyzes basic information necessary for the implementation of cooperation programs. As a result, it is able to devise methods and specific cooperation plans for the effective implementation of projects.

## 2. Aid Evaluation

An evaluation study committee was set up in July 1981 with the objective of studying requirements for evaluation of project effectiveness, thus contributing to smooth and effective project implementation. A working group established in the committee has studied evaluation methods under the direction of the committee and formulated an evaluation guidelines that were reported and approved at the board of directors in January 1991. For effective and efficient evaluation, the Evaluation Division of Planning Department was reorganized to enhance and intensify its function and changed its name to Evaluation and Post Project Monitoring Division of

the same department in 1990. The main role of the division is broken down as follows: operating the working group of the evaluation study committee, conducting evaluation on the project impacts, furnishing information on the impacts, difficulties, and problems of assistance programs, as well as gathering necessary information for follow-up cooperation in recipient countries after the completion of the project, classifying and analyzing the collected information by country and by type of project to facilitate the feedback from evaluation results for the follow-up and future activities.

The types of evaluation carried out by JICA fall into the following categories:

## 2.1 Individual Project Evaluation Surveys

At the completion of individual projects, a survey team of experts in the relevant field is sent to measure the effect and the degree to which the objectives of cooperation have been met, to study the orientation of future cooperation related to the project under study, and to advise and instruct regarding the formulation of similar future projects.

## 2.2 Cross-Sector Evaluations

### (1) Country-wise Evaluations

JICA selects projects of different types and fields after a given interval of time, for cross-sectional evaluation and analysis of their effectiveness in the country concerned. Implementation problems specific to the country are identified and analyzed.

### (2) Third-Party Evaluations

Independent parties, such as academic scholars and other experts, evaluate JICA projects objectively from specialist viewpoints.

### (3) Joint Evaluations

JICA conducts some evaluations in conjunction with government agencies in the recipient countries responsible for planning and implementing development, and with local researchers, to ascertain the effectiveness of completed cooperation projects and to pinpoint problem areas. In the process, both sides gain a common awareness of the projects and are able to exchange their views on their planning and implementation. These are then reflected in the improvement of future projects.

#### **(4) Thematic Evaluations**

JICA selects activities falling under specific themes usually involving particular types of aid or economic sectors for evaluation, analyzing and identifying the principal problems.

#### **(5) Evaluations by Overseas Offices**

JICA overseas offices, being well acquainted with local conditions, conduct evaluations, to elicit lessons and proposals for upgrading JICA's project planning and administration capabilities.

### **2.3 Feedback of Evaluation Results to Recipient Governments**

After a number of evaluations have been conducted in a country, JICA furnishes feedback on the main results of the evaluations, to enhance both participants' abilities to plan and implement projects effectively and efficiently. One major method of providing feedback is seminars for officials of the recipient country at which JICA representatives give comprehensive overviews of areas for improvement.

### **3. Basic Research for Project Efficiency Improvement**

In an effort to ensure greater efficiency, basic research is conducted on issues common to various JICA activities.

#### **4. Project Implementation Promotion**

##### **(1) Post-Project Monitoring Survey**

After completion of the projects, overseas offices conduct post-project monitoring surveys to confirm necessary measures to sustain the effects and impacts obtained through projects.

##### **(2) Basic Planning Survey for Information System**

With the help of the organic integration of a conventional computer system, an information system enables the systematic usage of a wide range of information in an effective way. With this system, the information obtained through each operation phase together with the necessary information from external sources is comprehensively compiled and utilized.

### (3) Information Network

As part of the above-mentioned comprehensive information system, JICA contemplates mutual information access with its affiliated organizations and branches for effective mutual utilization of information.

### (4) Organization of Country-based Aid Information

The information accumulated through project implementations is classified according to each recipient country. The information is organized and combined with basic information and with the aid records of each country.

### (5) Overseas Survey Specialists

From the perspective of strengthening the functions of overseas offices, technical and related information is gathered and analyzed using local technical experts.

During fiscal 1992, the following research and surveys were carried out:

#### 1. Surveys for Planning and Coordination of Projects

##### 1.1 Project Formulation Surveys

41 survey teams were sent to twenty-nine developing nations or regions, as well as to one international organization to formulate projects, in the following geographical areas:

Asia	24	(59 %)
Middle East	4	(10 %)
Africa	1	( 2 %)
Latin America	6	(15 %)
Oceania	3	( 7 %)
Europe	2	( 5 %)

(One team dispatched to international organization accounts for 2%)

##### 1.2 Project Identification Surveys

Seventeen survey teams were sent to thirty-two developing nations or regions to discuss and identify orientations of cooperation in requests in the following geographical areas:

Asia	7	(41 %)
Central Asia	1	( 6 %)
Africa	3	(18 %)

Latin America	4	(23 %)
Oceania	1	( 6%)
Europe	1	( 6%)

### 1.3 Country and Sector Studies

Academic committees were set up to make country studies on Kenya, Nepal and Malaysia, and regional studies on Southern Africa. The sector studies were carried out for such worldwide issues as *education and development*; the panels made basic studies of approaches to these problems in development.

### 1.4 Surveys on Country Environmental Information Service

Two missions were sent to Thailand and Kenya.

### 1.5 Sending of Project Formulation Specialists

Twenty-five project formulation specialists were sent to Bangladesh, Cambodia, Bolivia, Tanzania, and fifteen other countries to formulate projects from their expertise.

### 1.6 Basic Surveys for Special Sector

Four surveys were done on topics relating to science and engineering education in the Philippines, and the resettlement plan for Cambodian refugees.

## 2. Aid Evaluations

### 2.1 Individual Project Evaluation Surveys

A total of 56 evaluation surveys were performed, principally at the completion of individual projects. Broken down according to type, these included 12 training programs (including three provided under the auspices of JICA overseas offices), 6 projects involving the sending of experts (including four provided under the auspices of JICA overseas offices), 11 social development cooperation projects, 6 health and medical cooperation projects, 13 agriculture, forestry, and fisheries cooperation projects, 4 industrial development cooperation projects, and 4 grant aid projects.



## 2.2 Cross-Sector Evaluation Surveys

### (1) Country Evaluation Surveys

Three missions were sent to two countries: Thailand and Kenya.

### (2) Third-party Evaluation Surveys

Three survey teams were sent to Bangladesh, Nepal and China.

### (3) Joint Evaluation Surveys

Six joint evaluations were made in Mexico and Indonesia by JICA and respective local authorities.

### (4) Thematic Evaluation Surveys

Three evaluations of special sectors were made: development studies in Sri Lanka, vocational training in Mexico and Panama, and third-country training in Singapore and the Philippines.

### (5) Evaluations by Overseas Offices

Overseas office staff with thorough knowledge of the country where they were stationed made an evaluation of projects in Indonesia and other ten countries.

## 2.3 Feedback of Evaluations to Recipients

In project design support, a seminar was conducted for Thai officials on areas for possible enhancement. JICA officers presented summaries of the results of evaluations of JICA's aid to that country.

## 3. Basic Research for Project Efficiency Improvement

JICA undertook five basic research projects in fiscal 1992: i) a comparative study of technology cooperation agreements; ii) development of monitoring and evaluation techniques for project cycle management; iii) a survey of information-gathering for local procurement of supplies and equipment; iv) a basic survey of environmental policies suitable for developing countries; and v) basic research on contracts with specialists involving technical expenses.

#### 4. Project Implementation Promotion

##### (1) Post-Project Monitoring Survey

JICA's 47 overseas offices did follow-up studies of projects completed in fiscal 1989. These surveys, which covered project-type, grant aid, and independent equipment supply programs, included fact-finding about the organizations, facilities, and equipment supplied, as well as program outcomes. After review and analysis, the information derived from the studies now forms a basic resource for the aftercare of specific projects.

##### (2) Basic Planning Survey for Information System

Based on the basic conception of the integrated information system drawn up in fiscal 1990 and JICA's policy of operational improvement adopted in fiscal 1991, JICA has begun development of a computerized project management system for integrated information management.

##### (3) Information Network

The information network system was established in order to promote the effective utilization of information between JICA headquarters and its affiliated organizations and branch offices.

##### (4) Organization of Country-based Aid Information

103 country files were completed with the information on technical cooperation.

##### (5) Overseas Survey Specialists

35 overseas survey specialists were stationed at 27 overseas offices.

## Section 2. Technical Cooperation

### Subsection 1. Technical Training Programs

Training is given in Japan to technicians and engineers, government officials, and other people from developing countries with the aim of transferring specialized knowledge and skills to them in their respective areas; after the participants in the training program return to their country, they are expected to play active roles in their country's economic and social development. Because participants live in Japan for a time, these programs also play a major role in promoting international goodwill by fostering better mutual understanding with developing countries through participants' direct contacts with Japanese society and culture.

Japan began receiving participants when it became a member of the Colombo Plan in 1954; in 1992, 5,791 participants (not including those still in Japan from previous years) came to Japan; as of the end of March 1993, a cumulative total of 93,883 participants (excluding participants in third-country training and the youth invitation program) had come to Japan. Participants come from 131 countries.

The training subjects taught to participants are varied; in addition to agriculture, medicine, and other areas in which Japan has received many participants in the past, recently, training in services and related skills has been increasingly sought in the areas of electronics and computers, remote sensing and other high-technology fields, as well as environmental protection, business administration, production control and quality control, which are especially required for establishing a market-oriented economy, as mentioned before, in the cooperation with Eastern European countries. It has become urgent to improve JICA training facilities to respond to these diversified requests, and as part of this response and in response to requests to establish new courses arising through internationalization of Japanese local communities, JICA is seeking to expand training in locations outside of Tokyo in association with the local governments. Besides, the Training Affairs Department reorganized its operating system based upon country and area classifications in order to strengthen country-oriented approach.

Training takes place at JICA's Tsukuba International Agricultural Training Centre, the Kanagawa International Fisheries Training Centre, and the Okinawa International Centre, as well as at national and local government and private research and training institutions and at colleges and universities.

Participants can be accepted either in groups or individually; among them, the third country training is the one held in a certain country outside of Japan. A host country is selected in a specific region for training of a specific subject related to the needs of the region.

## 1. Group Training

Group training covers very important subjects that affect many developing countries equally. The curriculum and study period are set ahead of time and registration data are sent to interested countries, which recruit participants; usually, groups of about ten people take part.

In fiscal 1992, 317 courses were held on such topics as crime prevention, local government administration, agricultural cooperatives, and the prevention and cure of tuberculosis.

## 2. Individual Training

An individual training is considered as a course made to order, while a group training is as a ready-made course.

Individual training involves the preparation of individual programs mainly to meet the specific requirements of a specific country, that are not or cannot be covered by group training programs; these courses fall into the following categories:

### 2.1 Ordinary Individual Training

These answer individual requests from developing countries; a quota is allotted to each country so that no country has unfairly large access to this kind of program.

### 2.2 Special Courses

These courses are organized for groups; they are held either once or limited to a period of several years, or are held especially for certain countries or areas.

### 2.3 Cost Sharing

Whereas JICA pays all training costs in most cases, under the cost sharing arrangement, developing countries pay round-trip overseas and domestic travel and accommodation expenses, and JICA pays the actual training costs.

### 2.4 Counterpart Training

In the framework of JICA's dispatch of experts and project-type technical cooperation, JICA also invites the Japanese experts' local counterparts, namely the technicians and engineers to whom technology has been transferred in a developing country, to Japan for a limited period for training to enhance the synergistic effects of the technology transferred to them in their home country.

## 2.5 International Organizations

JICA trains individuals for international organizations, either assuming only the cost of training, but not travel or accommodation expenses, at the request of the World Health Organization, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, or other international institutions, or paying the full cost at the request of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA), or other organizations.

## 2.6 Special Programs

These are organized for certain countries under special circumstances or in response to strong policy requests; usually a relatively large number of participants are accepted at once from a single country. In most cases, the travel, accommodations, and training costs are shared by JICA and the recipient country.

### (1) Malaysian "Look East" Policy

In concert with the "Look East" Policy promoted by the Malaysian government, Malaysians are being trained in industrial technology and business administration methods by participating private companies in Japan.

### (2) Japan-Mexico Exchange Program

In the framework of cultural exchange proposed by former Mexican president Echeverria Alvarez, one hundred people a year are invited for ten months each to the partner country, and JICA receives the Mexican participants in Japan.

### (3) Korean Engineer Training Program

In response to a request made while former Japanese prime minister Nakasone visited South Korea in 1983, Korean smaller business engineers are being trained in Japanese companies.

## 2.7 Eastern Europe Assistance Program

As a part of the support for Eastern European countries, which are shifting from a planned to a market economy, in fiscal 1992, 325 people from 7 countries in total, including Poland, Hungary, Czech and Slovak, Bulgaria, Romania and Albania, were trained in the fields centered on business administration, product control, environmental conservation, agriculture economy and macro-economy.

## 2.8 Private-Sector Skilled Worker Counterpart Program

In fiscal 1992, participants are invited to Japan from Indonesia and Sri Lanka in a program begun in 1988 to train the local counterparts of the Japanese private-sector skilled workers sent to these countries as cooperation experts.

## 3. Third-country Training

Unlike other training programs described above, which are carried out in Japan, third-country training enrolls participants from the host country and neighboring countries for training at local research and educational institutions. There are two types: group training and individual training. Third-country training began because of its advantages: not only does it enable participants to study in climates and social and cultural environments similar to their own, but it also enables them to acquire technologies that are relatively easy to put to use in their own countries and contributes to the promotion of technical cooperation by and between developing countries. JICA supports this third-country training by sending instructors from Japan and paying training costs. Its effect is widely recognized among developing nations and the number of requests for the participation in the third country training is increasing year by year. In view of this situation, JICA also strives to increase its budget to meet their request.

In fiscal 1992, 1,057 people from 100 countries took part in 62 group training courses in 22 host countries, and 23 people from 13 countries took part in individual training courses held in 9 host countries. It is expected that each execution agency of the third countries will conduct its own training courses and contribute to the mutual cooperation and friendly relations among neighboring countries in the future.

## 4. Related Activities

In relation to the training programs described above, the following activities are also carried out:

### 4.1 Establishment and Operation of Training Centers

In order to prepare a training environment and carry out training in a planned fashion, JICA has established international training centers in eleven locations in Japan, including Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya, and Kitakyushu. Each training center organizes its own training courses that exploit that region's strength, and provides participants with lodgings and the type of food to which they are accustomed; in addition, it has training facilities at the Tsukuba International Agricultural Training Centre, the Kanagawa International Fisheries Training Centre, and the Okinawa International Centre (the latter is equipped with computers and audiovisual equipment), where the needed facilities and equipment for technical training are available and technical training can be carried

out independently. Construction of a new Osaka International Training Center continued in fiscal 1992.

## 4.2 Japanese Language Training

General Japanese language courses are held for all participants to facilitate their daily lives while they are in Japan and to increase their understanding of Japan; some receive intensive Japanese instruction because their technical studies require it. JICA develops its own original teaching materials for intensive courses because participants must acquire both colloquial expressions and technical terms needed for their studies in a short time.

## 4.3 Orientation

During the first three days after training program participants (mainly in group programs) arrive in Japan and before technical training begins, JICA conducts orientations to acquaint participants with the curriculum and give them needed information about living in Japan.

## 4.4 Welfare and Recreation

Japan is a different environment from what participants are used to at home; for participants to accomplish their training goals, they must be in good health, comfortable, and relaxed. For this purpose, the international training centers at which participants are lodged hold bus trips, theater and cinema excursions, sports events, welcoming parties, and other recreational programs and foster exchange and friendship between participants and local community residents through home-stays and special events sponsored by international exchange organizations. Each international training center has a staff nurse, and doctors are on call for consultations, checkups, and emergency treatment or, if necessary, referral to an appropriate outside medical facility. Participants are comprehensively insured against injury, illness, and death, with full coverage of costs of medical treatment.

## 4.5 Follow-up Service for Ex-participants

To support participants technically and to promote friendship after they return to their country, the following activities are carried out:

### (1) Technical Follow-up Service

In fiscal 1992, 30 teams of experts were sent abroad to acquaint ex-participants with new technology and to give technical advice adapted to local conditions.

## (2) Fostering Alumni Association

As of 1992, 61 alumni associations have been formed by ex-participants in 55 countries. JICA provides subsidies to support the formation of these associations and their activities.

## (3) Supply of Technical Literature

For two or three years after a participant's return to his or her country, JICA continues to send English-language periodicals with the latest technical information to the participant and the organization to which the ex-participant belongs.

## (4) Publication of *Kenshu-in*

In order to maintain close contact between ex-participants and JICA and among ex-participants, JICA publishes *Kenshu-in*, a magazine that contains JICA topics and information on trends in Japanese culture and society, the latest developments in science and technology, alumni association activities, and letters from ex-participants. *Kenshu-in* is published and distributed annually.

## Subsection 2. Youth Invitation Program

The youth invitation program was first proposed during former Prime Minister Nakasone's ASEAN visit in 1983 under the name of the Friendship Program for the 21st Century, and it was inaugurated in fiscal 1984.

The program invites young people from developing countries, who will have a role in the future building of their nations, to Japan; through exchange with Japanese young people, mutual understanding is increased and a strong basis for friendship and trust between Japan and the countries of Asia and the Pacific is built to last into the 21st century.

In the initial year, fiscal 1984, 748 people were invited from six ASEAN countries. Since then the number of countries represented and people invited have grown. As of fiscal 1992, 1,277 people from 30 countries, including 6 ASEAN countries, Oceania, China, Korea, 7 Southwest Asian countries, and Mongolia newly joined. The coverage has gradually expanded and the cumulative total of people accepted has reached 9,216 in the last 9 years.

The young people who visit Japan under this program are aged from 18 to 35 and have leadership positions in rural communities, business enterprises, youth groups, and sports, cultural, and social service organizations; some are public officials, journalists, teachers, and students.

The invitation procedure involves the formation of country groups in different areas, as well as component groups where the participants are active in the same field but come from different countries; in the case of ASEAN countries, an additional procedure is followed whereby,



beginning in 1989, certain groups are organized according to a specific theme. The invitations are for a one-month period, sometime between May and December, and for a few days before departure, participants take part in a briefing program in their home country. Their schedule during their stay in Japan consists mostly of lectures in Japanese society and the Japanese economy during the first week, visits to related facilities in Tokyo and stay-over group seminars during the second week, visits to related facilities outside of Tokyo, exchange with Japanese youth, and weekend stays in ordinary Japanese homes in local areas during the third week, and finally, sightseeing around Japan during the last week before they return home.

Associations of former participants have been established in the ASEAN countries. After fiscal 1987, reunions of alumni associations were held by representatives of the ASEAN countries and in fiscal 1992 a conference was held in Brunei to discuss improving and giving wider support to the program.

With the objective of further strengthening the bonds of friendship and trust forged during these stays in Japan, some of the young Japanese and staff members involved in the youth invitation program organized an after-care team and were sent in fiscal 1992 to Korea and the six ASEAN countries to foster exchange with former participants. In recent years, exchange programs of ex-participants have become active to keep and promote their friendship.

### Subsection 3. Expert Dispatch Program

Technical cooperation experts are sent abroad either in connection with project-type technical cooperation or development cooperation, or in response to a particular request from a developing country or international organization. The latter type of assignment is usually called individual expert dispatching or individual dispatching. Here, we describe only the latter type.

These individual experts are normally seconded to developing country governments' administrative, research, or educational institutions, where they instruct government officials, technicians, engineers, and other counterparts by giving advice on policy making, guidance regarding training and education, consulting services, and instruction on the operation and preventive maintenance of equipment and machinery; they are sometimes also sent to supervise the smooth execution of loan aid (yen loans) or grant aid projects. Experts sent to international organizations are usually active at the headquarters and in projects of these organizations.

Experts are generally appointed on the basis of recommendations from qualified persons in Japanese ministries and other national and local government organizations and agencies, universities, and businesses. The number of individuals sent as development specialists, and junior development specialists is increasing.

Some expert missions are as short as two weeks, but many are about two years long; in some cases, the recipient government insists that the expert's stay last longer than ten years. Some experts are sent alone, others in groups.

The remuneration given to experts is not much different from that of other international organizations and agencies of advanced countries, and in some cases better. The local governments and private businesses from which experts are sent can benefit from a program that compensates companies for wages paid to experts after being dispatched.

Under the original fiscal 1955 Colombo Plan, 28 experts were sent to five countries in Southeast Asia in fiscal 1955; since then, as of fiscal 1992, a total of 16,370 experts have been sent to many locations, including some to advanced industrialized countries. In fiscal 1992, 1,603 experts were sent abroad, including those with continuing assignments. The areas in which they offered guidance included agriculture, mining, transportation, telecommunications, atomic energy, electrical engineering, and other technical areas, as well as economic development, environment measures, and Japanese language instruction.

## 1. Dispatch of Individual Experts

Individual experts are normally sent under either a bilateral or a multilateral program.

### 1.1 Bilateral Programs

JICA sends experts upon individual request from developing countries, and 1490 experts (928 new, 562 from previous year) were sent in fiscal 1992. Bilateral programs also send experts under the following sorts of special programs.

#### (1) Joint Study Projects

Under this arrangement, researchers from Japan and from developing countries do joint research on a topic contributing to the social and economic development of the recipient country; begun in fiscal 1977, research in fiscal 1992 was conducted by 103 experts (76 new, 27 from previous years) on fifteen topics in twelve countries, including a strengthening research on diseases of Industrial Crops in Indonesia, land and building use controls in Thailand, and a project to study wildlife conservation in Yacyreta, Paraguay.

#### (2) Revitalization Cooperation

With the purpose of technical guidance in the area of maintenance and control and to revitalize facilities and equipment fallen into disuse due to lack of technical capability or funds, in fiscal 1992, 8 railroad experts were sent to Bolivia.

### (3) Dispatch of Mini-project Teams

A form of intermediate technical cooperation between project-type technical cooperation and the dispatch of individual experts began in fiscal 1989. Thirty-two mini-projects were carried out in 1992 in seventeen countries, and 157 experts (101 new, 56 from previous year) were sent for mini-projects of port information computer center in Thailand, High Dam lake fisheries management in Egypt, fire fighting engineering in Brazil, etc..

### (4) Dispatch of Private-sector Skilled Workers

People from the private sector with technical skills in shipbuilding, steelmaking, and machinery are sent to developing countries to give technical guidance to governmental organizations and national enterprises; this joint project with the Employment Promotion Corporation was begun in fiscal 1987 with the object of developing the professional skills of technicians and engineers in response to the internationalization of Japanese companies. In fiscal 1992, 31 experts, including those with assignments continuing from the previous year, were sent to five countries, including Indonesia and Zambia.

### (5) Senior Volunteer Program

This is a program, which started in 1990, to dispatch middle-aged, fully spirited volunteers who are well-experienced in practical business. Application for the program is open to the public. As for fiscal 1992, 23 volunteers were sent to Malaysia, Paraguay and Western Samoa.

## 1.2 Multilateral Programs

Upon request, JICA sends experts to such international organizations as the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), and the Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC). As of fiscal 1992, 113 experts (52 new, 61 from previous year) were sent by JICA to 22 international organizations.

## 2. Sending of Survey Teams

The following sorts of surveys are carried out to facilitate the effective performance of assignments by the above-described individual experts.

### 2.1 Preliminary Surveys

During fiscal 1992 prior to the assignment of experts, JICA sent 5 teams to investigate the background on requests for cooperation, recipients' technology transfer programs, the type of guidance desired, local circumstances, and other information.

## 2.2 Fact Finding and Guidance

Twenty-eight teams were sent in fiscal 1992 to investigate and advise experts regarding problems they had encountered in the course of their duties or daily life in their country of assignment.

### Subsection 4. Provision of Equipment for Technical Cooperation

Equipment is provided either in connection with project-type technical cooperation, disaster-related aid, and other projects, or unrelated to those categories, in connection with the dispatch of experts or training programs as well as with the dispatch of JOCV volunteers; in the latter case, this corresponds to the provision of equipment for technical cooperation or what we usually call independent equipment provision. Independent equipment provision is the providing upon request from a developing country, of equipment needed in order for experts or JOCV volunteers to instruct their counterparts in developing countries, or needed by participants after they return to their country to use the technology they acquired in Japan, or needed for local counterparts to use the technology they have acquired.

This provision of equipment began in fiscal 1964; the cumulative total worth of equipment supplied as of fiscal 1992 was ¥25.3 billion. In fiscal 1992, equipment worth ¥2.531 billion was supplied to 47 countries receiving 89 shipments, including deliveries covered in the budget for the previous fiscal year.

Equipment provision program is divided into the following categories:

#### 1. Ordinary Independent Equipment Supply

This is the normal supply of equipment; in fiscal 1992, 59 equipment shipments worth ¥2.31 billion (including carry-overs from the previous budget) were made to 35 countries.

#### 2. Small Independent Equipment Supply

This category covers the supply of equipment worth not more than ¥10 million per shipment. In fiscal 1992, ¥221 million worth of equipment (including carry-overs from the previous budget) was sent in 30 shipments to 24 countries.

#### 3. Supply of Parts for Repairs

This covers the supply of parts needed to repair equipment supplied in the framework of ordinary projects. In fiscal 1992, 39 shipments worth ¥35.89 million were made to 21 countries.

## 4. Miscellaneous

### 4.1 Sending of Experts to Supervise Equipment Installation

This covers the sending of experts to supervise the installation of and to instruct users in the use of equipment supplied by JICA; in fiscal 1992, 36 people were sent on 19 missions.

### 4.2 Sending of Repair Specialists

Often it is impossible for users in developing countries to repair their own advanced equipment due to the lack of manufacturers' agents, technicians, and parts supplies. For this reason, JICA sends experts to repair important equipment. In fiscal 1992, 4 people were sent to 3 countries.

### 4.3 Implementation Plan Surveys

In fiscal 1992, 8 teams were sent to 11 countries to ascertain the intended use, detailed specifications, accessories, and supplies of consumables for equipment requested by developing countries.

## Subsection 5. Project-type Technical Cooperation

Project-type technical cooperation is a type of program whereby three forms of cooperation are combined into one: training of overseas participants, dispatch of experts, and provision of equipment.

In most cases, the developing country is expected to provide the buildings and land (farmland, etc.) where technical cooperation can take place and to pay the operating costs; JICA ties together the above-mentioned three facets of cooperation and may in some cases pay some of the operating costs. Recently, in a growing number of cases, Japan also provides, through grant aid, the facilities and equipment, including buildings, needed to implement technical cooperation.

This project-type technical cooperation, because it continues over a relatively long period, enables research and development of technology suited to local conditions and enables technology transfers to be made in a planned manner and by methods suited to local conditions. And because of the great number of local counterpart administrators, engineers, and technicians involved, the technology transfer is broader and deeper and more efficient and effective. Depending on the project, facilities for training and education of the local people also often contributes in a major way to increasing the general public's access to the technology.

In project-type technical cooperation as described above, the attribution of roles must be clearly defined between JICA and the recipient and a cooperation plan must be drafted; therefore

before cooperation begins, discussions are held between an implementation survey team dispatched by JICA and the officials in charge on the recipient side, and a record of discussions (R/D) stipulating agreement on cooperation is drawn up and exchanged.

Depending on the size of the project, anywhere from a handful to over a dozen experts may be dispatched to the project site. A team has a leader under whose leadership experts engage in technology transfer; mostly, an expert known as a coordinator is assigned to assist the leader in administrative negotiations with the recipient as well as in other project activities. In the case of some projects, JOCV volunteers, whose role is discussed in Section 4, p.58, also participate.

Another characteristic of project-type technical cooperation is the burden sharing of operating costs by the Japanese side. The recipient is expected to pay the operating costs, but in general, developing countries often find it hard to bear all the necessary costs. JICA is able to cover such costs as land improvement for cultivation, research, and seminars, for example.

Cooperation of this sort normally lasts five years, but the cooperation period may be extended if evaluation at the end of the initial cooperation period warrants its continuation.

Because project-type technical cooperation cycle is relatively long and because its scale is large, it is necessary for both of Japanese and recipient sides to coordinate and adjust the project's objectives and methods prior to commencement of cooperation or even during the project. JICA sends various teams of the following sorts in accordance with the stage of progress in cooperation.

- (1) Basic survey: collection of basic data needed for cooperation.
- (2) Preliminary survey: investigation of the general situation and the background to the request and general discussion of cooperation with the recipient government.
- (3) Implementation survey: drafting and exchange of a Record of Discussions providing the framework for future cooperation.
- (4) Detailed design: design, execution, and supervision of model infrastructure improvement program.
- (5) Mutual consultation: discussion of project administration.
- (6) Technical guidance: advice and guidance to the experts in charge of the project.
- (7) *Equipment maintenance: guidance regarding operation and maintenance of equipment provided by JICA and repair of broken equipment.*
- (8) Evaluation at completion of the project: evaluation of the effects of cooperation at the end of the cooperation period and, if necessary, discussion with the recipient government about its continuation.
- (9) Ex post facto survey: survey of cooperation effects 3 to 5 years after completion of cooperation to study appropriateness of the initial planning.
- (10) Aftercare service: survey to determine if aftercare service is necessary for the project that was completed 3 or more years before.

In terms of JICA's organization and budget, project-type technical cooperation is carried out under the following five categories:

- (1) Social development cooperation: science and technology, education, labor, transportation, construction, communications, broadcast, environmental protection, and prevention of earthquake disaster.
- (2) Health and medical cooperation: public health, medical care, and nursing education.
- (3) Population and family planning cooperation: population statistics, family planning, population education, and maternal and child health care.
- (4) Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries cooperation: agriculture, forestry, livestock, and fisheries.
- (5) Industrial development cooperation: mining, energy development, small and medium-scale business, improvement of productivity, industrial standardization, data processing, distribution, trade, and environmental protection.

Project-type technical cooperation implemented in fiscal 1992 involved 207 projects, including those completed within the fiscal year. Of these, 60 were social development cooperation, 37 were health and medical cooperation, 10 were population and family planning cooperation, 79 were agriculture, forestry, livestock, and fisheries cooperation, and 21 were in industrial development cooperation. By region, 114 were carried out in Asia, 18 in the Middle East, 20 in Africa, 51 in Latin America, and 4 in Oceania.

## Subsection 6. Development Studies

Development Study is the general term that involves the following activities carried out for public development planning, which is necessary for the socio-economic progress of developing countries: i) organizing study teams composed of experts to contribute to the implementation of a development plan for the recipient country; ii) carrying out a field survey, as well as analysis and study in Japan of the findings of the field survey; iii) making a study report which serves as basic information on a socio-economic development strategy for the recipient country; and iv) promoting technical transfer in terms of study methods and a planning approach to local counterparts in the course of the development study.

For the socio-economic progress of developing countries, it is crucial to formulate a regional or sectorial development plan and put it into practice with the recipient country's own funds or with external financial cooperation directed to the projects. However, in developing countries, it is not always easy to formulate and evaluate the development plan due to the lack of qualified specialists and technicians, or due to insufficient organizational ability to conduct studies on the development plan. Therefore, to respond to the request for cooperation made by developing countries to formulate basic regional and sectorial plans or individual project plans, the Japanese

Government carries out the development studies in the framework of Japan's ODA for technical cooperation.

Since the nature and the contents of projects vary, each phase and detailed contents of the development study differ. In general, a development study involves a wide variety of focuses. A master plan study is carried out to determine a project's policy by formulating a comprehensive sectorial or regional basic plan; resource development study is conducted to examine the availability of resources; a feasibility study is made to formulate an investment plan, and to give necessary recommendations based on the examination of its technical and economic validity; and a detailed design is also studied.

Development studies are classified into the following types according to the objective of the studies.

### 1. Master Plan Studies

In recent years, large-scale and comprehensive development projects, as well as regional development type projects, have predominated, and projects which include several mini-projects within the same area have increased in number. In response to these trends, a comprehensive basic plan (generally defined as a master plan) of a region or of a sector should be formulated before carrying out a study on a specific individual project. This type of study provides the basic information and data required for a socio-economic development strategy.

### 2. Feasibility Studies

These studies have been the main pillar of the development studies. In this type of study, the technical and economic validity and feasibility of a project is examined, pertinent recommendations are extended, and a feasibility report is prepared, in order to provide the recipient country with the basic data necessary to make the implementation decisions of a project or to procure financial support from donor countries.

### 3. Topographical Studies

Topographical studies are used to draft the basic topographical drawings and seabed charts used for formulating diverse development plans. In developing countries, where the consolidation of topographical drawings of national territory is generally insufficient to obtain precise basic data, and the effective planning of development programs is impeded, the results of these studies greatly serve to formulate development plans, as well as individual projects by providing basic data.



#### 4. Ground-water Development Studies

These surveys prospect for ground water and investigate the feasibility of its utilization for irrigation and to supply drinking water and water for industry.

#### 5. Resource Development Basic Studies

These are carried out to prospect for mineral resources and study the possibility of their exploitation through geological surveys, physical studies and boring. In developing countries, the insufficient supply of equipment, lack of qualified personnel and financial support tend to hinder the resource development studies from being conducted as planned. These studies contribute to the socio-economic development of the region by providing basic data and promoting resource development.

#### 6. Studies on the Amount of Forestry and Fishery Resources

In forestry and fishery, grasp of resource accumulation is premised for overall planning of development and policy making. However, the technology for grasping resources and development is insufficient in developing countries, and therefore it aims to transfer study technology as well as to provide basic information and contribute to various development plannings based on appropriate control of resources through the study.

#### 7. Detailed Design Studies

Detailed design studies are used to develop the design documents needed (including data and specific draft drawings and specifications) to begin project construction work as planned. In this phase, since the study has to cover all the detailed investigations related to a project's detailed design, considerable cost and a long study period are generally required.

#### 8. Studies for Aftercare Services

This type of study is carried out when a review on the same project is required several years after the completion of the former study due to the change of socio-economic or natural conditions.

#### 9. Studies for Improving Project Efficiency

For more effective implementation of the development studies, these surveys are carried out for the following purposes: i) to conduct follow-up studies in order to assess the progress of the project studied before and to make use of the results for future development studies; ii) to organize seminars and compile texts in a local language for promoting technical transfer during the

development study, and iii) to conduct overall project research in order to analyze and examine the development planning policy and its approach.

In fiscal 1992, 276 development studies were carried out. 186 development studies were funded from the budgetary item for development studies, 69 from that of overseas development planning studies, and 21 from that of resource development cooperation basic studies. 153 development studies were conducted in Asia, 25 in the Middle East, 29 in Africa, 52 in Latin America, 7 in Oceania and 10 in Europe.

### Section 3. Grant Aid Program

The Grant Aid Program is a form of financial assistance offered to developing countries in accordance with an international agreement without imposing an obligation of repayment.

Grant aid is divided into the following six categories: i) General grant aid, ii) Grant aid for fisheries, iii) Grant aid for cultural activities, iv) Grant aid for disaster relief, v) Food aid, and vi) Grant aid for increased food production. These funds are provided directly from the budget of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Under this program JICA takes charge of expediting execution for: i) General grant aid, ii) Grant aid for fisheries, and iii) Grant aid for increased food production, all of which are closely related to technical cooperation.

General grant aid provides funds for the construction and equipping of facilities related to such areas as health, education, research and experiment, agriculture, welfare, environmental improvement, transportation, communications. Grant aid for fisheries provides funds for the construction and improvement of fishing ports, training vessels and other facilities and equipment related to fisheries. Grant aid for increased food production provides funds to support self-help efforts made by recipient countries for increasing food production.

The budget for grant aid is allocated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The general flow of grant aid for a project can be summarized in the following way.

- (1) An official request for a grant aid project is submitted by the government of a developing country to the Japanese embassy located there. After preliminary screening by the embassy, the request is then sent to Japan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the project's appropriateness for grant aid is studied by the Japanese Government.
- (2) JICA conducts a basic design study under the direction of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to clarify the basic concepts and nature of the requested project and proposes the relevant work to be undertaken. The study findings are then compiled as a report and submitted to the requesting government.
- (3) After discussions on study findings among the ministries concerned, the draft plan for implementation of grant aid is prepared and submitted to the cabinet. Upon approval of the plan by the cabinet, an Exchange of Notes (E/N), which identifies all the substance and commitment of aid, is signed by the recipient government and the Japanese Government.
- (4) In accordance with the Exchange of Notes, the government of the recipient country concludes contracts with Japanese nationals (a consulting firm and contractors) relative to the detailed design, supervision of work, construction, and equipment procurement, and the project commences.

JICA conducts the following activities relative to grant aid for a project.

## 1. Basic Design Study

JICA, when so instructed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, conducts a Basic Design Study in order to work out an optimum plan for the project. This study examines the project's position in the requesting country's national development plan, and makes sure that attainable objectives as well as expected results are clear and a competent management system is ready to carry out the project effectively. The results of these studies are compiled as a report and submitted to the recipient government. In fiscal 1992, 106 basic design study teams were dispatched to the requesting countries.

In addition, JICA started in 1991 project implementing identification study to review approximate expenditure of initial project, the basic design study of which JICA had conducted, and 4 studies were conducted in 1992.

When grant aid is mainly connected with the procurement of equipment, an Aptness Study of the requested equipment is carried out instead of a basic design study to look into the equipment's technical specifications, etc. Until recently, such studies had been made only in Japan, but in fiscal 1990, JICA began on-the-spot checking on some of the projects. In fiscal 1992, 102 aptness studies of equipment were carried out, 8 of which were accompanied by on-the-spot checking.

## 2. Expediting of Execution

Expediting of execution is conducted to ensure that the project is carried out properly and smoothly after the Exchange of Notes is signed. In addition to providing liaison, consultation, and good offices when the recipient government signs contracts with Japanese nationals (a consulting firm and contractors), JICA examines the contract, studies specifications for facilities and equipment and undertakes contacts with banks needed for the recipient government to make Banking Arrangements(B/A) on funds payments, and studies the provisions of these arrangements. In fiscal 1992, 52 teams were dispatched on 68 projects.

To ensure that expediting execution is properly and smoothly carried out, in fiscal 1992, JICA has made efforts obtaining understanding and consent from receiving country's government of "Guidelines for Procurement under the Japanese Grant" formulated in 1990.

In connection with these measures mentioned above, a seminar on grant aid for Middle East and African regions was held in Paris. Officers of Japanese Embassies who administer Japanese Grant Aid in the countries concerned and the staff members of JICA overseas offices in the region participated. The object of the seminar was to study the tender documents and evaluation reports of tenders on both ongoing and future projects and to expedite smooth execution of projects.

JICA dispatched a specialist for a long-range survey of grant aid programs in West African five countries, an area where Japan has limited experience in this form of cooperation. The specialist provided officials in those countries with information on the structure of grant aid programs, their systems, and procurement methods, and at the same time undertook fact-findings concerning the progress of the projects for the increase of food production and other ongoing projects and the utilization of completed projects.

### 3. Follow-up Cooperation

If follow-up cooperation is necessary for the operation and maintenance of facilities or equipment procured under previous grant aid, JICA sends a survey team and takes measures including the provision of spare parts and the dispatch of engineers for repairs needed to increase the sustainable effectiveness of a cooperation project. In fiscal 1992, such teams were dispatched in connection with 38 grant aid projects. As a result, spare parts and repair materials for 30 projects were provided, and three emergency works were implemented.

#### Section 4. Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers

The Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers provides support and encouragement for strongly motivated young people who want to assist in the economic and social development of developing countries. JOCV sends its volunteers overseas at the request of their host countries, where they generally stay for two years working and living with the local people.

JOCV volunteers are active in a wide range of fields - everything from agriculture, forestry and fishing, to civil engineering, electricity, electronics, science and mathematical education, health and welfare, Japanese language training, systems engineering, archeology, and sports.

Founded in 1965, JOCV sent out its first team of 26 volunteers that same year, stationing them in Laos and three other countries, and 28 years have passed since then. And in fiscal 1992, it had grown to the point that it was sending out 883 new volunteers (including senior volunteers) to 48 countries. As of March 31, 1993, JOCV had a total of 1,906 volunteers on active duty, and over the years had provided developing countries with the services of some 12,358 volunteers.

Japan now has agreements to provide volunteers to 60 countries, including three new agreements signed during the year with Poland, Bulgaria, Pakistan.

Unfortunately, 16 volunteers in total, 7 from Sudan and 9 from Rwanda had to return prior to their schedule because of social unrest and political insecurity in their assigned countries.

The JOCV has two categories of volunteers, regulars and seniors. Seniors are experienced volunteers who have passed a special examination qualifying them for further assignments.

JOCV also sends volunteers for UN projects when so requested by that institution.

To promote these programs, the secretariat of the JOCV in Hiroo, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo, carries out the following types of work.

##### 1. Recruiting and Selection of Volunteers

The recruiting of JOCV volunteers takes place nationwide twice a year, in spring and fall, with the cooperation of Japanese prefectural and municipal governments and private organizations. During the spring recruiting campaign in fiscal 1992, public meetings were held in 206 locations nationwide, attended by 10,016, of whom 3,653 submitted applications; during the fall campaign, public meetings were held in 218 locations and were attended by 11,015, of whom 4,914 submitted applications. The selection process takes place in two stages, first a written examination, then an interview and medical checkup. The written examination consists of an aptitude test, an English language test, and a test of the applicant's specialty. 1,140 candidates (519 at the spring campaign, 621 at the fall campaign) were selected in fiscal 1992.

## 2. Pre-assignment Training

Successful applicants undergo 77 days of pre-assignment training as volunteer candidates. The curriculum covers North-South problems, understanding of other cultures, health and hygiene to increase one's understanding of one's state of health and to promote better stamina, traffic safety, and other information and technical and linguistic skills necessary to prepare for and adapt to life in a developing country. Language instruction is available in 15 languages, including English, French, Spanish, Swahili, and Nepali.

Training takes place three times a year, at the Hiroo Center in Shibuya, Tokyo, or at the Komagane Center in Nagano Prefecture.

## 3. Technical Training

A certain number of applicants who pass the second stage of selection are given short-term supplementary technical training if this is judged to be necessary to be able to answer the request of a developing country, or others are given long-term supplemental technical training if it will permit them to reach the level necessary for qualification. In fiscal 1992, 303 applicants received training (15 of them underwent long-term training).

## 4. Accident Compensation

From the beginning of pre-assignment training to the day they return to Japan after completion of their volunteer assignment, a compensation system is available for volunteers or their beneficiaries through solatia payment of medical treatment or transportation costs in the event of death, illness, injury, or other accident.

## 5. Career Counseling for Repatriated Volunteers

Many JOCV volunteers either quit their jobs to join, or joined JOCV immediately after graduating from college or university; to facilitate re-entry into Japanese society and stabilize their social status after their return, career counselors are on call to discuss.

Within twelve months of their return during fiscal 1992, a total of 672 out of 792 repatriated volunteers either returned to their original jobs (176), or found new jobs (293), or decided to run their own business or continue their schooling (the remainder).

## 6. Related Activities

In addition to the above activities directly connected with volunteers' overseas assignments, the following activities are carried out to further the program.

## 6.1 Publicity

Informing the public of JOCV's programs, encouraging more people to apply, and exchanging information with people in related areas are carried out through the following activities.

- (1) Edition of the JOCV monthly, *Crossroads*
- (2) Publication of the JOCV biweekly, *JOCV News*
- (3) Publication of the JOCV quarterly, *JOCV Quarterly*, for an overseas readership
- (4) Provision of information on and pertinent arrangements in developing countries to mass media.

## 6.2 Promotion of Programs to Permit JOCV Assignment without Quitting Work

Often, potential applicants decide not to join JOCV because their employer does not guarantee their reinstatement upon their return to Japan, and other potential applicants must quit their jobs to join. JOCV is therefore working actively to persuade companies and local government bodies to enable employees to accept a JOCV assignment without quitting their jobs. A program has also been established to compensate companies for wages paid to volunteers, and to supplement indirect expenses during assignment to alleviate the burden on the volunteers' employers.

As a result of these activities and programs, the number of employers that facilitate JOCV participation is increasing, and in fiscal 1992, a total of 228 applicants, among which, 2 were national civil servants, 82 were local civil servants, 2 were from other public bodies, and 142 were from private sectors, could take part without quitting their jobs.

## 6.3 Cooperation with Related Organizations

- (1) A foundation, the Supporting Organization of JOCV presided by Prof. Chie Nakane, honorable prof. of Univ. of Tokyo performs public relations, provides backing for repatriated volunteers who are looking for jobs, exchanges information, and carries out other activities. JOCV cooperates with this foundation in these activities, as well as providing materials and sending speakers to local youth organizations, the Japan High School Association for International Education, and other organizations that hold related events and training sessions.
- (2) A foundation, Japan Overseas Cooperative Association (JOCA) was established in December 1983 with Y. Kaizuka as president to support and promote JOCV alumni activities; its business is putting JOCV volunteers' experience to good use by, for



example, enlisting the cooperation of former volunteers to meet JOCV's temporary staffing needs and to participate in various events to recruit and select volunteers.

- (3) Because it is vital to have the cooperation of local government bodies in the promotion of JOCV programs, JOCV periodically holds conferences for the competent authorities and officials of prefectural governments and sends several of these officials overseas each year to create opportunities for them to observe volunteers in action.
- (4) JOCV holds meetings with other economic and labour organizations and receives their cooperation.
- (5) 34 local governments accepted in fiscal 1992, 123 people from 28 countries and conducted 10 months technical training in various fields. Most of the participants in the program are counterparts of volunteers recommended by JOCV.

## Section 5. Development Cooperation

If Japanese companies cannot obtain financing from the Export-Import Bank of Japan or the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund for development projects in the fields of social development, agriculture and forestry, or mining and industry in developing countries, whether due to the risks, low profitability, or technical problems, JICA's development cooperation program provides financing under lenient conditions, offers technical guidance if needed, and facilitates project implementation.

This program is characterized by its contribution to developing countries' economic and social development through tie-ups between Japanese government and the private sector mediated by the projects undertaken by Japanese businesses.

There are two types of development cooperation: i) development project investment and financing and ii) surveys and technical guidance.

### 1. Development Project Investment and Financing

JICA makes long-term, low-interest loans to Japanese companies that either themselves undertake a development project in a developing country or invest in a local company in a developing country that undertakes such a project. Projects eligible for this financing are of two main types:

#### 1.1 Related Facilities Improvement Projects

Loans are provided for the improvement of related facilities when such improvements will contribute to the development of the surrounding region or to the enhancement of the welfare of people living in surrounding communities and when such improvements are necessary as concomitant items to development projects (original projects). The development projects are those which are the objects of loans, debt guarantees or financing from the Export-Import Bank of Japan, the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund, the Japan National Oil Corporation, the Metal Mining Agency of Japan, the Central Bank for Agriculture and Forestry, the Central Bank for Commercial and Industrial Associations, or JICA, but for which there are obstacles to receiving loans, debt guarantees or financing from the Export-Import Bank of Japan or the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund. The following types of facilities are eligible for such funds.

- (1) Public facilities that contribute to the lives and welfare of the local community: for example, schools, hospitals, community centers, churches, temples, public offices, post offices, fire stations.

- (2) Facilities that are needed to carry out a project and also improve public services: for example, roads, port facilities, sewers and water systems, meeting places, vocational training centers, electric power facilities.

In fiscal 1992, there were no eligible projects for either case.

## 1.2 Experimental Projects

These are development projects that are being implemented experimentally and which, if not implemented together with the development and improvement of technology, would render the achievement of these goals difficult and for which there are obstacles to receiving loans, debt guarantees or financing from the Export-Import Bank of Japan or the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund.

Experimental projects include, for example, crop cultivation; animal husbandry; afforestation; processing of yet-unused types of wood; mining, dressing, and refinement of limestone, phosphates, rock salt, and other minerals; construction of low cost housing; and the preparation of land for building (except for oil, natural gas, and metallic ore projects).

In fiscal 1992, loans was approved for two new experimental projects valued at about ¥600 million, including an experimental Orchid cultivation project in Sri Lanka, and loans totaling about ¥900 million were granted for 16 existing projects.

## 2. Surveys and Technical Guidance

Surveys and technical guidance involve technical support to carry out the above-described projects eligible for JICA financing; they take the form of surveys and dispatch of experts to give technical guidance, as well as the training of local counterparts, which are all needed to implement a project.

### 2.1 Surveys

In fiscal 1992, JICA sent 22 survey teams overseas to conduct the following types of surveys needed to implement projects.

- (1) Basic development surveys: In place of the companies implementing projects, JICA studies local conditions, gathers data, investigates the feasibility of a project, and formulates basic concepts and implementation plans for the project at no cost. The different types of basic development surveys are shown in the table below.

Type of Survey	Principal Survey Objectives
< Related facilities improvement projects > Preliminary survey < Experimental projects > First basic survey Second basic survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gather basic materials regarding environmental conditions, the economic situation, the investment environment, and the conditions of the related facilities.</li> <li>• Investigate a project's feasibility as a business</li> <li>• Determine the basic conception of projects</li> <li>• Select appropriate business sites and related facilities</li> </ul>
< Related facilities improvement projects > Implementation survey < Experimental projects > Development plan survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gather materials with detailed information</li> <li>• Prepare implementation plans</li> <li>• Determine the basic design of related facilities</li> </ul>

- (2) Field surveys: In agriculture and forestry, if JICA thinks that the project will promote regional development, that data is scarce, and that the project will require several years to turn into a business, JICA will send surveyors for relatively long periods and study the project's feasibility.
- (3) Regional development impact evaluation surveys: JICA undertakes these surveys to determine to what degree a given project is contributing after the elapse of a certain period to the surrounding region's development and growth and how it is stimulating that country's development and growth.
- (4) Investment and financing examination and surveys: The following items are studied.
  - i) Prior to financing, study of the adequacy of the planning, eligibility for JICA financing, cooperation effects.
  - ii) After lending, determination of how the project is being implemented and study of policy on problems that arise after commencement.
  - iii) In case of a long term financing, study of the above-mentioned items, etc., during the financing period.
  - iv) With the cooperation of the overseas branch of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, holding of meetings overseas to explain the investment and financing system and to respond to individual inquiries about financing, as well as to determine demand and scout for and foster prospective loan candidates overseas.

## 2.2 Technical Guidance

The following types of technical support facilitating project implementation can be offered at the request of a loan recipient. Part of the costs are sometimes assumed by the requester; this

support is sometimes also offered in the context of projects other than JICA investment and financing.

- (1) In fiscal 1992, JICA sent 34 (including both new and continuing assignments) technical guidance experts (called "development cooperation experts").
- (2) In fiscal 1992, JICA invited 53 local counterpart technicians and engineers to Japan for training.

## Section 6. Emigration

Emigration from Japan began in 1868 (usually considered the first year of Japan's modern era). So far, about 1.03 million Japanese have emigrated, and approximately 2.16 million people of Japanese ancestry are living overseas, including the third generation. These people of Japanese ancestry not only contribute greatly to the industrial development of the countries that accepted them, but also many today occupy leading positions in politics, economics, and so on.

Japan's postwar emigration resumed in 1952 and as of fiscal 1992 JICA has helped 73,100 Japanese emigrate to 16 countries. About 53,600 have moved to Brazil; about 7,100 to Paraguay, 5,100 to Canada, and 2,700 to Argentina. Emigration to Australia began in 1978; and currently 428 Japanese have settled there. With the exception of counseling and information services, JICA does not conduct any direct support services for emigration to the United States, the nation that accepts the largest number of Japanese immigrants, in conformity with the U.S. Government's immigration policies.

To promote understanding and awareness of emigration in Japan, JICA provides information, conducts counseling services and preparatory arrangements, organizes lectures and training, implements support activities covering certain travel expenses and other pertinent arrangements for prospective emigrants, dispatches overseas development youths, organizes training programs for emigrants' descendant generations in Japan, and so forth. In such countries, besides agricultural experiments and research at JICA's agricultural experiment stations and state research stations and guidance and technical cooperation to Japanese emigrants in farming management, JICA has improved the social infrastructure through promotional measures in education, including Japanese language lessons, medical care and public health improvement, road construction, and electrification to support emigrants as well as in buying, clearing, and selling land, and making loans to finance projects.

Details are as follows.

### 1. Publicity

JICA carries out the following activities to promote public awareness of emigration in Japan by publicizing the activities of emigrants and people of Japanese ancestry:

- (1) Publication of the monthly *Kaigai Iju* (Overseas Settlement),
- (2) Provision of articles for newspapers/advertising in newspapers.
- (3) Organization of meetings, lectures, movies, exhibitions, research, and report sessions to publicize emigration,

- (4) Partial subsidies of the activities of the Japan High School Association for International Education and sponsoring of overseas travels to observe technical cooperation sites by high school teachers,
- (5) Partial subsidies for sending students overseas to experience the nature of emigrants' business by the Japan Student Federation for the Studies of Migration,
- (6) Dispatch of celebrity intellectuals to Latin America and other countries where Japanese have settled,
- (7) Inviting prominent Japanese emigrants to Japan,
- (8) Partial subsidies for the Convention of Japanese Abroad.

## 2. Counseling and Preparatory Arrangements

JICA provides information on emigration inquired by the general public and produces many relevant information materials. In fiscal 1992, JICA counseled 2,180 new inquiries and the following types of materials were produced:

- (1) Publicity materials on Overseas Development Youth
- (2) Guidance Material on Emigration to Canada and Australia

## 3. Training and Lectures for Emigrants

JICA provides lectures and training opportunities for prospective emigrants and Latin American students of Japanese ancestry through the following programs:

- (1) Long-term training for prospective emigrant farmers  
One-year training in basic agricultural technologies, languages, and introductory lectures on the countries accepting emigrants.
- (2) Short-term training for prospective emigrants to Latin American countries  
Ten days of language training and introductory lectures about living conditions in Latin American countries.
- (3) Short-term training for prospective emigrants to industrialized countries  
Fifteen to twenty days of language training and introductory lectures about countries accepting emigrants.
- (4) Information for prospective female emigrants  
Forty-five days of language training and introductory lectures about living conditions in foreign countries for prospective female emigrants with the cooperation of the International Women's Training Center in Chigasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture.
- (5) Training for Latin American students of Japanese ancestry

With the cooperation of the Overseas Japanese Association, JICA organizes training twice every fiscal year for Latin American students of Japanese ancestry studying in Japan under the principal auspices of prefectural governments.

#### 4. Travel Expenses

JICA provides travel expenses and offers accommodation to help emigrants to settle overseas. In fiscal 1992, JICA helped 31 people emigrate to Latin America, and provided the travel expenses for 12 people.

#### 5. Dispatch of Overseas Development Youth

JICA dispatches those Japanese youth with appropriate technical capabilities and strong interest in emigration for a certain time, initially for three years, enabling them to acquire foreign experiences and facilitate their migration settlement in those countries in need of proper vitalization of local communities of Japanese emigrants through the integration of technical and other social involvements of those young people. This scheme was inaugurated in 1985, and JICA has dispatched 41 Overseas Development Youth, 13 of which are women, as of 1992, having screened 338 applicants in their capabilities and aptitude.

#### 6. Training of Emigrants and Their Descendants in Japan

JICA accepts emigrants and their descendants for the following sorts of training.

(1) Technical training for emigrants' descendants

JICA accepts about 30 emigrants' descendants every fiscal year for technical training from 18 to 24 months. 26 descendants were accepted as of 1992.

(2) Advanced technical training for emigrants' descendants

Every fiscal year, to train with highly advanced technology and knowledge, JICA organizes 2 years' courses and accepts about 20 emigrants' descendants who are engaged in areas which will prospectively require highly specified knowledge. In fiscal 1992, 20 descendants were accepted in advanced technical trainings.

(3) Training for Japanese language teachers

About 30 teachers who teach Japanese language in overseas schools established by Japanese emigrant groups for teaching Japanese to emigrants and their descendants are accepted for training in Japan every fiscal year for three months or a year. In fiscal 1992, 32 teachers were accepted in this program

(4) Training for doctors



JICA has accepted five doctors who have completed university-level medical schools in their countries for two years every fiscal year since 1987 under this program. Formerly, 1979-1986, the number of accepted doctors was three each year. As of fiscal 1992, five doctors were accepted in the program. In addition, JICA accepted 3 doctors who had undergone this program for refresh training up to six months in Japan.

(5) Social welfare workers' training

JICA has accepted two officers or staff people of local social welfare associations of Japanese descendants for about one month every fiscal year since 1983. This program was incorporated into the skill improvement training program for middle-level officials in fiscal 1992, and accepted 2 people likewise in the previous year.

(6) Skill improvement training program for middle-level officials

JICA has accepted ten emigrant association officials in middle-level positions for six months every fiscal year since 1984. The objectives of this program are i) providing opportunities for training in advanced technology and knowledge, and ii) vitalizing future activities of those associations, and fostering their future leadership. In fiscal 1992, 13 officials underwent the program.

(7) Training for students at Japanese language schools

Every fiscal year since 1987, outstanding students at Japanese language schools established by Japanese emigrant groups have been invited to Japan for one-month training to acquaint them with Japanese life and culture through attending classes of junior high schools and home stay experiences and to contribute to their understanding of Japan and proficiency in their Japanese language abilities. 41 students were invited in fiscal 1992.

(8) Training for researchers of Japanese ancestry

This program began in fiscal 1989 to enable prominent Japanese ancestry researchers of educational and research institutions to receive training in advanced technology and knowledge so as to enhance human resource development with the aim of contributing to the total development of their countries and to establish a human resources linkage between Japan and their countries. In fiscal 1992, JICA accepted 28 researchers for three months on the average.

## 7. Counseling and Guidance for Emigrant Farmers

JICA has set up a horticultural experiment station in Argentina, a agricultural experiment station in Bolivia, and an agricultural experiment station in Paraguay. By dispatching experts to those stations, JICA supports experimental studies at these stations and provides farm management counseling and agricultural technical guidance for local farmers irrespective of whether they are

those stations, JICA supports experimental studies at these stations and provides farm management counseling and agricultural technical guidance for local farmers irrespective of whether they are Japanese emigrants, their descendants or national farmers. And to support improvements in agricultural technology of emigrants, JICA also dispatches agricultural experts from Japan and from Brazil, offers training in advanced agricultural areas, subsidizes emigrant agricultural research groups, offers practical business training for agricultural cooperative staff, and provides agricultural information via its agricultural information division of the JICA São Paulo Representative Office in Brazil. JICA also carries out joint research studies with research institutions in the recipient country and neighboring countries, and with such international institutions as FAO and CIMMYT.

## 8. Living Environment Improvement

The following activities were carried out in fiscal 1992 to support emigrants and improve the environment of their communities:

### (1) Medical care and public health improvement

JICA subsidized five clinic facilities in Paraguay and Bolivia. In addition to giving medical care to emigrants by contract with local doctors in Paraguay, Bolivia, and the Dominican Republic, JICA provided scholarships for medical students and nursing students and conducted mobile doctor consultation visits around remote areas settled by Japanese emigrants. In addition, JICA provided one clinic in Bolivia and two other clinics in Brazil with medical equipments and repair services.

### (2) Education

In relation to education, JICA subsidized the construction of schools and school dormitories, provided teaching materials, dispatched Japanese language teachers to Brazil and four other countries, and assigned Silver Japanese language experts to Argentina and five other countries, and granted scholarships to promote Japanese language education for Japanese emigrants' children.

### (3) Living Standard Improvements

JICA provided subsidies for six emigrant organizations for security guards and security equipment in Argentina and Peru, for electrification in Paraguay, and for equipment and materials in Peru.

### (4) Roads

JICA subsidized four emigrant associations in two countries for road repavement and repair vehicles, machinery, and construction work.

In addition, two emigrant associations in Bolivia received a subsidy for repairing flood damaged roads.

## 9. Acquisition, Reclamation, and Allotment of Land for Settlement

JICA acquires land and sells it to Japanese emigrants; in fiscal 1992, JICA sold 33 plots to Japanese emigrants, of which 9 plots were sold in Iguazu settlement areas, 9 plots in Alto Parana, 14 plots in Iguazu urban areas and one plot in La Plata.

## 10. Project Fund Loans

JICA conducts fund assistance schemes for emigrants and organizations contributing to the permanent settlement and economic stability of emigrants. In fiscal 1992, it lent approximately ¥1.7 billion in total to organizations and individuals in Paraguay, Argentina, Bolivia, and the Dominican Republic.

## 11. Surveys on Emigration

Every year, JICA conducts several surveys to gather basic data to attain understanding and awareness of emigration, and support and guidance for emigrants. In fiscal 1992, it performed surveys to study the living standards of emigrants in the Dominican Republic, the state of development of emigrant agriculture, Japanese language instruction in communities of Japanese ancestry in Latin America, as well as, the status and the environment of emigrants in Chile, and basic study of labor condition of 3,044 Japanese emigrants from Brazil, Peru, Argentina, Bolivia and Paraguay now working in Japan. In addition, JICA conducts yearly surveys on the economic status of farmers; in 1992 it interviewed about 550 families who settled in 16 colonies in five countries of Latin America with respect to their farming income, assets, and debts.

## Section 7. Disaster Relief Aid and Cooperation

Disaster relief aid is conducted by the sending of rescue, medical and expert teams and the provision of relief goods at the request of disaster-affected countries and/or international organization when large-scale disasters break out, especially in developing areas.

*Such emergency aid activities began with the sending of medical teams to relieve Ethiopians who were starving by drought in December 1984. Since then, JICA has sent relief teams and donated relief goods to countries which were affected by flood, landslide, typhoon, earthquake, forest fire and so on. Examples include the expert team of the disaster prevention sent to Venezuela following the flood and landslides in September 1987 and the rescue and medical teams sent to Iran following the earthquake in June 1990.*

In fiscal 1992, JICA sent 29 relief personnel to assist relief work following the earthquake and tsunami in Nicaragua, earthquakes in Egypt and Indonesia and so on. JICA sent private-sector aid materials to the Philippines for the refugees from the Mt. Pinatubo debris flow, as the transportation work of private-sector aid materials to the disaster-affected areas, which was approved as new activity in fiscal 1992. JICA started collection in November 1992 and received blankets, towels, soap from individuals, local governments, schools, companies NGO etc. Eventually a total of 10,956 blankets, 8,152 towels and 10,048 kilograms of soap. On 11 December the ceremony of the presentation of these materials was held and the Government of the Philippines expressed their thanks in most for Japan's aid. President Ramos subsequently sent a letter of thanks to the Japanese people for their effort.

### 1. Amendment of the Disaster Relief Team Law

An amendment to the Law Relating to the Dispatch of Disaster Relief Teams was passed by the Diet in June 1992. Promulgated on June 19 as Law No. 80 of 1992, and effective immediately, the amendment applies in cases where particularly large-scale organized relief efforts are needed, or where the type of disaster requires a self-sustained relief effort, and where in the judgment of the Minister of Foreign Affairs it is impossible to respond with conventional emergency relief teams, owing to the nature of the request from the government of the country, the type of disaster, and the capability of the country's government to deal with problem. In such cases, Japan's Self-Defense Forces may participate in medical, air-lift, and water supply operations, if the Minister of Foreign Affairs deems that there is a special need for Self-Defense Force unit operations and the Director General of the Defense Agency concurs.]

### 2. Dispatch of the Japan Disaster Relief Team (JDR)

JDR consists of rescue, medical care, and other expert teams; suitable staff combinations are put together according to the type and scale of disaster.

## (1) Rescue teams

Rescue teams are sent to save human lives in danger; they must be able to leave Japan within two days after disaster occurred and arrive at the scene of a disaster and begin to act within three days at the most after the occurrence of disaster. Because rescue activities require skills, experience, cooperation, and teamwork, rescue teams are composed of National Police Agency, Fire Defence Agency, and Maritime Safety Agency personnel.

## (2) Medical teams

Medical teams mainly treat and assist disaster victims, but they also act if necessary to secure drinking water, prevent the spread of disease, and disinfect zones of refuge. Teams are composed of volunteer doctors and nurses from national, local, or private health care organizations and other health care professionals who register with JICA in advance together with a coordinator of a team. As of fiscal 1992, 187 doctors and 207 nurses and 130 medical coordinators are on JICA's list of volunteers. In 1992, a medical team was sent to Nicaragua following the earthquake and tsunami in that country.

## (3) Expert teams

The purpose of expert teams is to take emergency measures and restore conditions to normal after a disaster; generally, they work for ten to 15 days after a disaster to restore water supplies, electricity, transportation services, and telecommunications, as well as to take counter measures to disaster prevention, including suggestion on earthquake resistant construction. They are selected according to need from among qualified personnel recommended by Japanese government ministries and agencies.

In fiscal 1992, expert teams were sent to Egypt and Indonesia for earthquake relief. Teams of experts and researchers in seismology, fire-proof building, disaster prevention, and aseismic structures were sent in previous years to the sites of the above-mentioned Armenian and Mexican earthquakes and to Cameroon where the poisonous gas eruption took place to investigate the causes and study preventive measures.

### 3. Related Activities

Disaster-related cooperation work, in addition to sending of the above-mentioned teams, includes the following activities:

## (1) Procurement and stockpiling of relief goods

Because equipment and goods needed to rescue and relieve victims and restore activity to normal must be procured and sent to disaster sites as speedily as possible, JICA has set up stockpiles in Japan and overseas of blankets, tents, water purification

equipment, generators, telecommunications equipment, drugs, and medical supplies and equipment. The domestic stockpile is currently located in Narita (Chiba Prefecture) and overseas stockpiles are located in Singapore, Mexico City (Mexico), Pisa (Italy), and Washington D.C. (USA)

(2) Training and lectures

JICA holds lectures and gives training based on various scenarios, since rescue activities overseas involve different languages and practices, as well as traffic and communications situations that differ from those in Japan.

(i) Training for rescue teams

Training covers from emergency treatment and transport of injured people, which is basic to rescue work, to the operation of fiberscope, sonar and other special apparatus, the dismantling and reassembly of helicopters, and the use of other equipments. The training also includes foreign language lessons.

(ii) Training for medical teams

Medical teams task requires basic knowledge on medical treatment, medical hygiene in developing countries as well as general knowledge on different cultures. In particular, by using past experiences as examples, the simulation method training, method of learning through experience, makes a remarkable contribution to effective implementation of rescue works at a practical experience.

## Section 8. Recruiting and Training of Qualified Japanese Experts for Technical Cooperation

The significance of technical cooperation is characterized by its contribution to fostering human resources in developing countries by transferring technology through overall personal interchange. Hence recruiting and training outstanding Japanese experts with full command of the knowledge and technologies they transfer is one of the most important requirements for technical cooperation. When JICA was formed in 1974, one of the priority tasks was therefore to secure these human resources. During fiscal 1983, the Institute for International Cooperation was established to actively carry out following tasks to recruit and train Japanese experts.

### 1. Training of Technical Cooperation Experts

The following types of training are carried out to train qualified experts.

#### 1.1 Pre-assignment Training

Experts prior to overseas assignment, normally lasting at least one year, are given the following sorts of training:

(1) Group pre-assignment training

This training session includes 2-week practical training covering the role of technical cooperation experts, information on the country of assignment, personal health care, and 3-week foreign language practice; eight such training sessions are held each year. The main focus, however, is on the expert's presentation ability in foreign language; English, Spanish, French, Chinese, Indonesian, Thai, and other courses are held as necessary; courses amply cover the style of writing and expressions experts will need in their technical cooperation work; this necessitates the use of individualized training materials. During the practical training of two weeks, experts' spouses attend parallel courses. During fiscal 1992, 714 experts and 337 spouses participated in this training.

(2) Individual language training

Experts who require further language training after the group pre-assignment training described above can take additional language courses;

(3) Third-country language training

Experts who will be sent to French- or Spanish-speaking countries are sent to France or to Mexico on the way to the country of assignment for six weeks at longest of training in the language of their assignment. In fiscal 1992, eight people were given French language training and one person was given Spanish language training in this way.

(4) Individual technical training

In fiscal 1992, JICA gave supplementary training to 81 experts in specialized technology, or in the operation, maintenance, or management of equipment.

## 1.2 General Technical Cooperation Training

(1) Training for project leaders and coordinators

Among those who will be sent as experts in project-type technical cooperation, project leaders and coordinators are given training in project administration and management. Such training sessions are held eight times a year. In fiscal 1992, 71 leaders and 60 coordinators were given this training.

(2) Training for local government staff

To support international cooperation activities oriented by local governments, 5 training sessions were held in fiscal 1992 at JICA's Institute for International Cooperation, and 81 local government staff were given this training.

In addition, 100 civil servants from Japanese local public bodies underwent training at centers in Hokkaido, the Kansai, and Kyushu.

(3) Training for NGO staff

Eight people from NGOs took part in foreign language training in fiscal 1992.

## 1.3 Training Courses for Technical Cooperation Experts

Experts who will be sent in the near future and whose assignment has been tentatively made are trained in 10 week courses. Training is given three times yearly. In fiscal 1992, 144 experts were given this training in 18 courses from 13 sectors such as infrastructure, manpower, agriculture, agricultural engineering, forestry, energy, environmental sanitation, industrial development, afforestation, urban environment, education, WID, and poverty alleviation measures.

## 1.4 Training Course for the Experts of Infectious Disease Control (Anti-Polio)

Three experts participated in the "Seminar on Polio Eradication, its Theory and Practice" at the Kyushu International Center and after that they were given overseas training in Laos and Thailand.



### 1.5 Long-term Technical Training in Japan

This technical training is given to repatriated experts who have tentatively been assigned to another overseas assignment. It lasts no more than one year and takes place at a university or research institution in Japan. In fiscal 1992, one expert was given this training.

### 1.6 Long-term Training Overseas

To foster human resources for future international cooperation activities, candidates are selected and sent to overseas universities or research institutions for a period not exceeding two years.

In fiscal 1992, 23 were sent abroad for this purpose.

## 2. Recruitment of Qualified Japanese Experts

For the smooth and timely recruitment of capable experts for the operation, JICA has the following programs to secure qualified experts.

### 2.1 Special Technical Advisors

JICA has people under contract, currently one person each in agriculture, construction, and industry, to get advice on the whole spectrum of technical cooperation.

### 2.2 Development Specialists

To ensure the effective and timely assignment of capable experts to important overseas posts including project leaders and government advisors, a system was established in 1983 to recruit high performance expert group with required technology and experience.

In fiscal 1992, five more people were added to this pool, making a total of 68 people under contract as of March 1993.

### 2.3 Special Advisors

This program is to secure those repatriated experts under contract, who are very likely to be assigned overseas again; about 30 such people are constantly available throughout the year.

## 2.4 Associate Specialist

A new scheme started in fiscal 1990 to secure youths who are well experienced abroad (JPO, JOCV ex-participants, etc.) and foster qualified young human resources required for international cooperation. In fiscal 1992, 54 in total including new 24 youths are now on assignment.

## 2.5 Registration of Experts for Assignments

Those who wish to serve as experts if the occasion arises are registered for future assignments. These registered experts are screened and assigned overseas when pertinent requests are received from developing countries. As of end of fiscal 1992, 1,165 experts have been registered.

## 2.6 Returned Experts Association

A Returned Experts Association has been established with close links to JICA local domestic offices. The association seeks to provide better contacts among experts after their return to Japan and to promote international activities in their regions, foster technology cooperation, and in particular, to locate personnel for future assignments. By the end of March 1993, regional associations had been formed in 22 parts of Japan, and a first national meeting had been held.

# 3. Surveys and Research on Technical Cooperation

In order to implement effective cooperation programs in response to diversifying needs and advanced technical requirements from developing countries, it is important to fully understand the circumstances and problems of development in each individual country or region and, on that basis, to study basic orientation and major strategies of Japan's assistance to contribute to a subsequent policy and planning formulation based on the study findings.

The systematic collection of instructive cases revealed by compilation and analysis of cooperation achievements thus far, the furnishing of this information to experts, and its use as teaching materials in expert training programs are effective ways to improve the quality of cooperation. To conduct these studies and develop these teaching materials, the following activities are carried out:

## 3.1 Country Aid Studies

Beginning in fiscal 1986, aid study committees were established for studying development assistance to a specific country or region. The committees composed of experienced researchers, university professors and knowledgeable people analyse current development issues of recipient

countries and review major assistance by donors. Based upon these analyses, they make recommendations for further improvement of Japanese aid and suggest a number of aid programs. In fiscal 1992, studies on Nepal, which continued from fiscal 1991, were concluded and new studies started on Malaysia and Southern Africa.

### 3.2 Sector Aid Studies

Committees similar to those of the country aid studies described above were also established to study for further betterment of assistance for cross-sectorial issues. In fiscal 1992, they studied "education and development" in continuation with the previous year.

### 3.3 Technology Transfer Methods and Related Issues

JICA carries out other activities in addition to the above: studies on technology transfer methods, studies on improving implementation methods, development of teaching materials for expert training programs, and organization of international conferences on technology transfers. In fiscal 1992, studies were conducted in fields such as case studies for soft-ware experts, methods for macroeconomic data analysis in developing countries, social forestry gender analysis and project cycle management. 8 case studies of project-type technical cooperation activities were completed and 3 videos introducing projects were produced. Also, international conferences, including JICA hosted conferences on topics as "Institution-building in Asia," "Development Cooperation toward the 21st Century. Agriculture, the Environment and Technology," and "The Road to Ending Starvation" were held. Experts with practical experience and knowledgeable persons in the assistance field were invited to seminars held for those concerned with international cooperation.

## 4. Preparation and Provision of Information

In order to conduct efficient technology transfers, it is important for experts to be well informed of current issues of the developing countries, methods and know-how of technology transfers and the experiences of their predecessors. The following services are provided to supply such information on developing countries and technology to experts and the persons concerned.

### 4.1 The JICA Library

Located at the Institute for International Cooperation, the JICA Library has a collection open to the public of some 95,000 volumes, including ordinary books, JICA reports, textbooks and educational materials, and books and documentary materials collected in developing countries.

## 4.2 Organization and Provision of Information

The following activities are performed to organize survey findings and data and information on developing countries and to make them available to experts assigned abroad and other interested people.

- (1) *Kokusai Kyoryoku Kenkyu*: "International Cooperation Research" is published twice yearly in Japanese, once yearly in English.
- (2) Organization of developing country technical information: Technical information related to developing countries is collected by sector and organized by country. Information on 48 countries and eight sectors are available at present.
- (3) Provision of technical information to experts: JICA procures literature, manuals, and other technical data related to technology needed in technical guidance by experts and makes them available to cooperation experts.
- (4) Collection of information on countries of assignment (general information, living conditions, etc.): Materials are currently available on 86 countries, giving various information that experts will need once assigned.
- (5) Writing technical manuals on equipment: JICA has written 28 technical manuals for guidance on the use of equipment.

## 5. Related Activities

### 5.1 Invitations of Overseas Development Experts

To familiarize with aid trends and policies in the advanced countries as well as the status of development policies and projects in developing countries, JICA invites foreign researchers, experts and officials in charge of development issues to Japan to have them give seminars and lectures, primarily to Japanese aid personnel. In fiscal 1992, JICA invited nine authorities to Japan.

## Section 9. Welfare and Recreational Benefits for Technical Cooperation Experts

A variety of programs have been established for the purpose of providing cooperation experts with welfare and recreational benefits. The main benefits are described below:

- (1) Temporary repatriation (Home leave)  
Experts on an assignment lasting at least two years (or two years and six months, in some regions) may return to Japan on vacation once every two years.
- (2) Personal health care travel (Recuperation leave)  
JICA subsidizes the costs of travel to a region with a better climate for health reasons in the case of experts assigned for more than one year to extreme climates in the Middle East or Africa or to areas where living conditions are particularly poor.
- (3) Personal health care  
Beginning in fiscal 1987, consulting physicians and nurses were appointed to give checkups and advice on health to the cooperation experts; itinerant medical advisory teams are sent overseas, to promote the health of experts on assignment in regions where medical services and sanitary conditions are poor. During fiscal 1992, five teams were sent to 18 countries.
- (4) Security program  
Primarily by JICA's overseas offices, information on peace and order situation is provided and exchanged, and regular contacts are established through "the Meeting on the Public Order Security". In regions where public security is especially poor, radiocommunication equipment is provided to enable emergency messages to be sent, and crime prevention systems is installed. To enhance the safety of its personnel, JICA stations security specialists in the countries concerned and sends teams on tours to check on and supervise security and safety measures. Eleven security specialists and six supervising teams were stationed in or dispatched to 17 countries in fiscal 1992.
- (5) Compensation  
All cooperation experts are in principle covered under the Workmen's Accident Compensation Insurance in the event of injury or accident (including illness) in their official capacity; they benefit from an overseas mutual aid program that provides solatia and the cost of medical treatment and convalescence, transportation, etc., in the event of injury or accident outside their official capacity.
- (6) Improvement of living conditions  
In cases where the experts' basic living conditions are poor and their comfort is

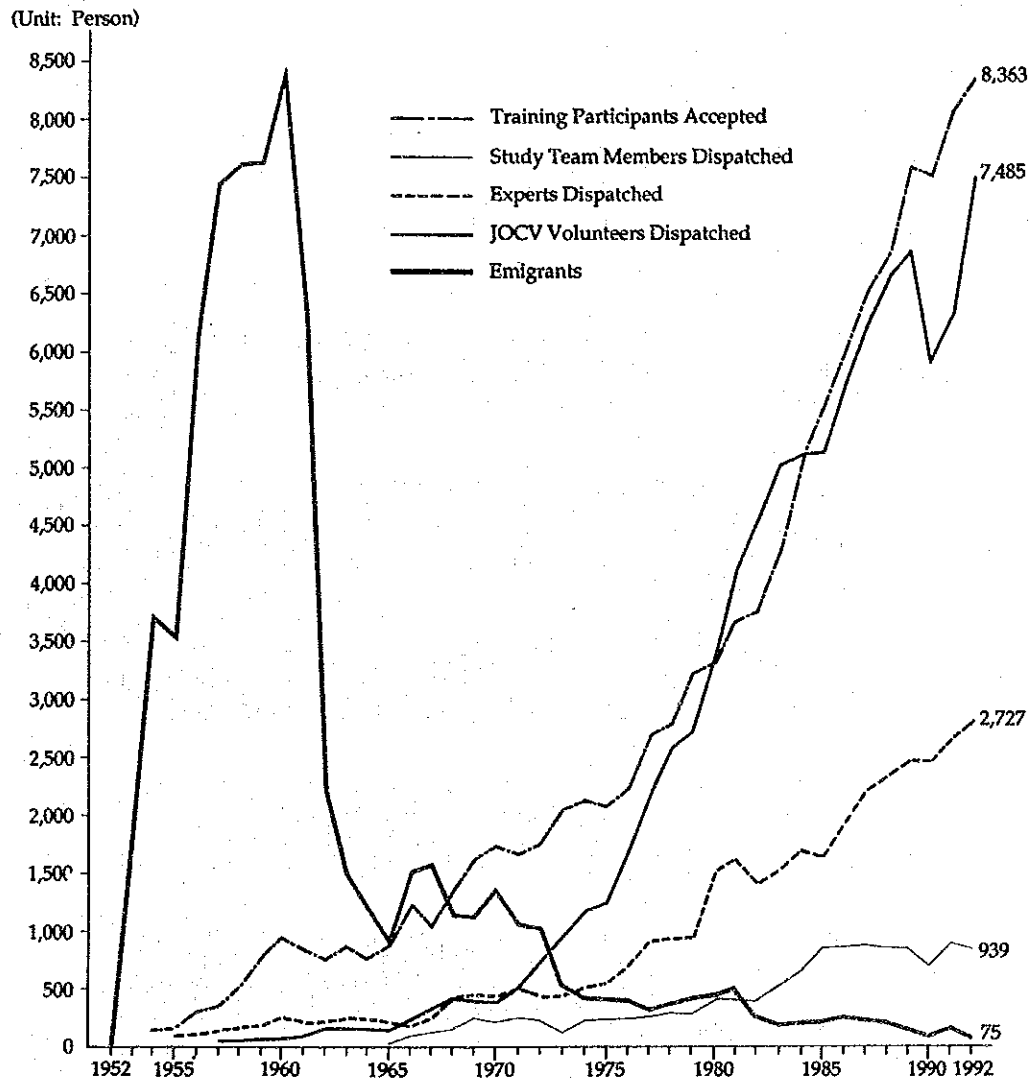
severely impaired, supplementary efforts are made to provide facilities and equipment, for such as electricity, water, sewerage and sanitation.

For further improvement, survey on basic living conditions is being conducted. 4 survey teams were dispatched to 16 countries in fiscal 1992.

(7) "EXPERT"

To improve communication among experts on assignment, repatriated experts, and support associations in Japan, the quarterly magazine "EXPERT" is published to present experts' reports on their activities and inform readers of changes in expert-related programs.

**Fig. 1 Number of Training Participants Accepted, Study Team Members, Experts and JOCV Volunteers Dispatched, and Emigrants by Year**



**Fig. 2 Expenses of JICA by Region**

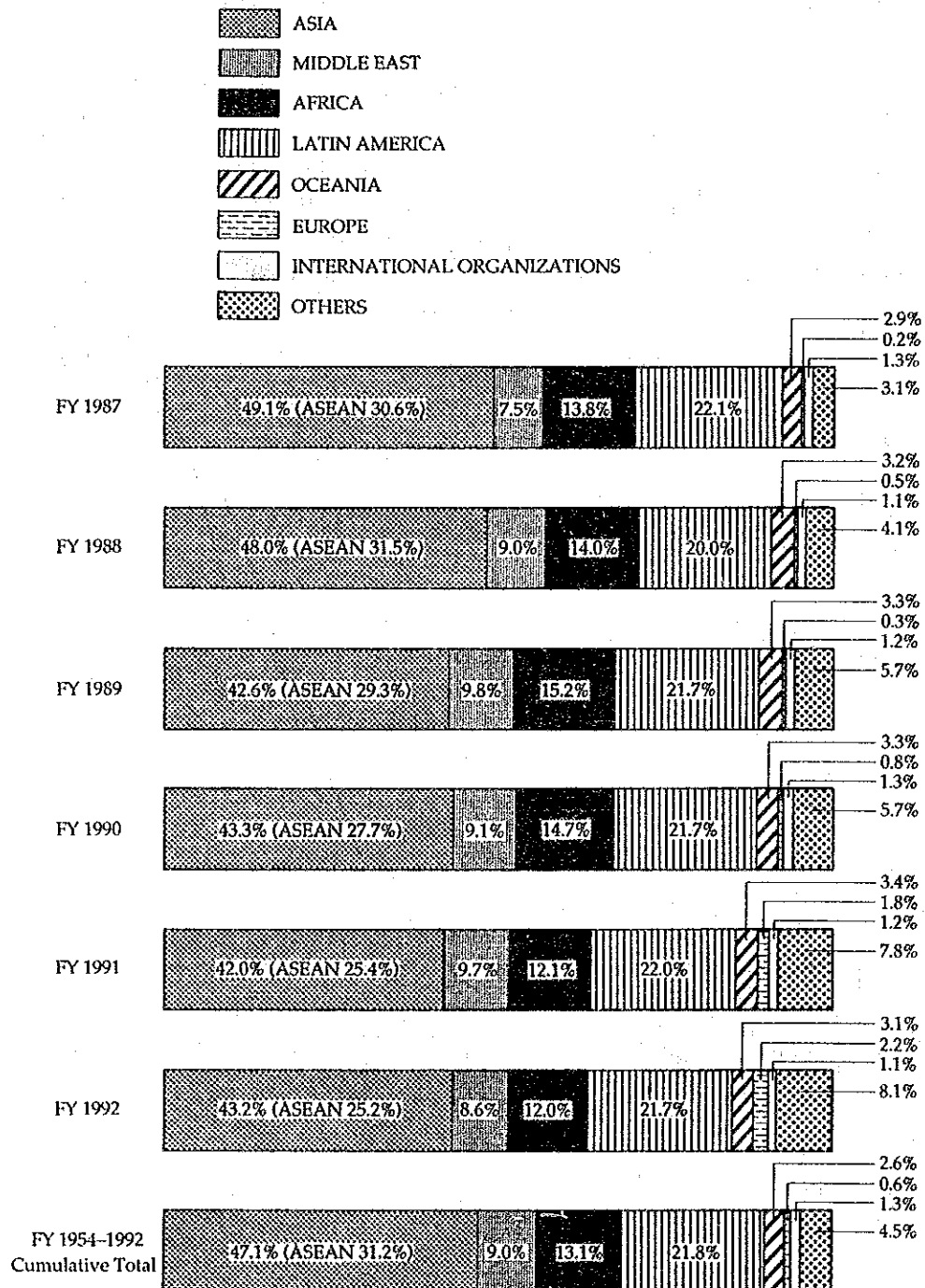
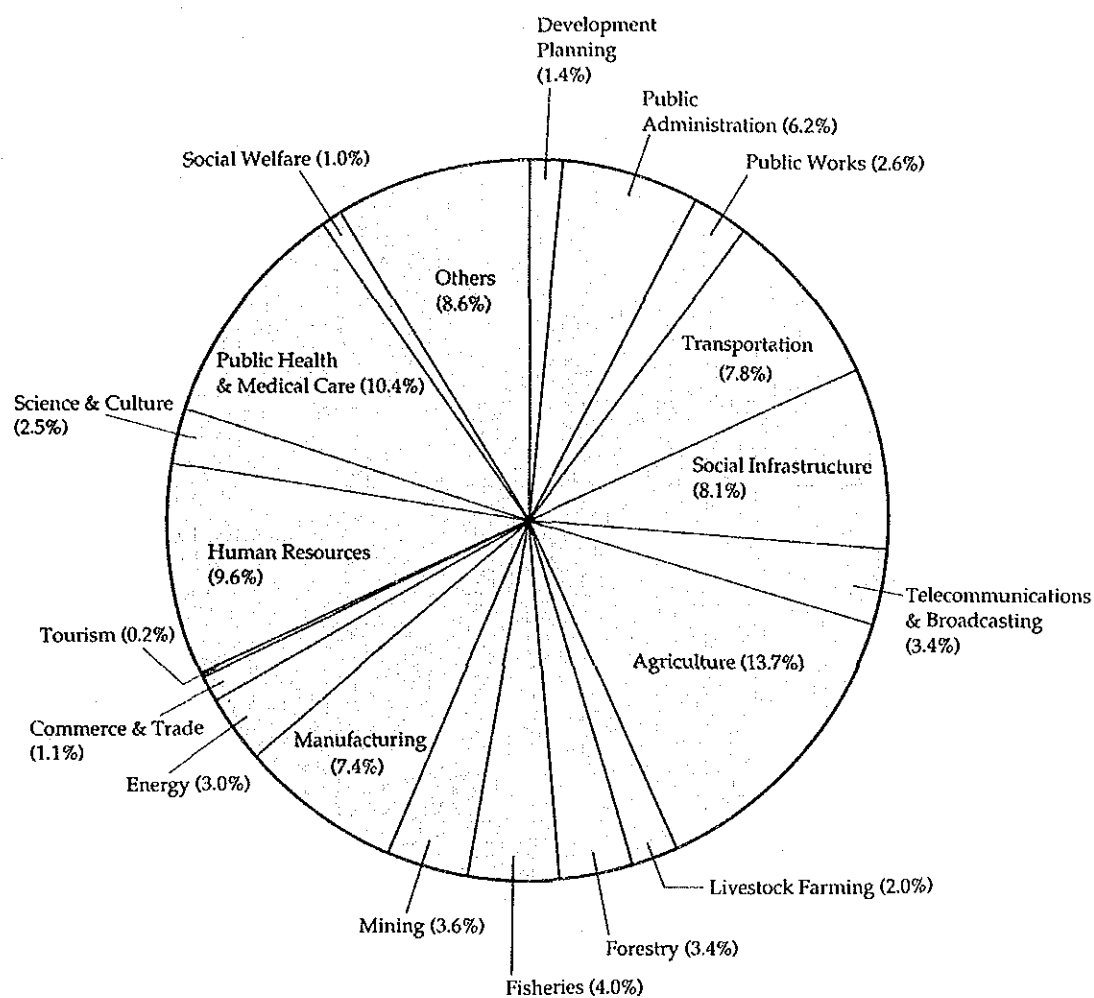




Fig. 3 Expenses of JICA by Sector (1992)





## Part II

### Outline of Programs by Geographical Region

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## Chapter 1

### The Asian Region – Area 1:

### Eastern and Southeastern Asia

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#### 1. Regional Aspects

The Eastern and Southeastern Asian region extends from the tip of Hokkaido on the East to Central Asia's Pamir Knot on the West, and from the Timor Sea on the South to the former Soviet border on the North. The region includes Korea, China, Hong Kong, Mongolia, the six ASEAN countries (Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand), three countries in Indochina (Cambodia, Laos, and Viet Nam), and Myanmar (formerly Burma). Its population is higher than that of any other region in the world, partially because it contains China, home to 1.1 billion people, or one-fifth the human race.

Political systems in this region span the spectrum from market economies like those of South Korea and the ASEAN states, to socialist regimes like those found in China, Mongolia, Myanmar, and the three of the Indochinese countries. Per-capita income widely ranges from US\$10,000 at the high end (Singapore) to around \$200 at the low (Laos; statistics unavailable for Mongolia, Cambodia, or Vietnam).

The Eastern and Southeastern Asian region is also diverse in terms of political stability. On the one hand, the changes that began in Eastern Europe in the middle of 1989 have eased tensions and promoted greater democracy regardless of the system of government. As for the Cambodia Issue, the largest long-pending question in the Southeast Asia, the Supreme National Council (SNC) and the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) has begun to move toward reconstruction of the nation by signing the Peace Pact at Paris Conference held in November, 1991; Indonesia, Singapore, key members of the ASEAN organization, Viet Nam, and Korea have renewed their diplomatic relations with China; dialog has begun on the Korean Peninsula; and Mongolia recently held the first free election in its history. There are, however, trouble spots. The opposition won the general elections in Myanmar, but the ruling government refuses to hand over power and keeps a military regime. But while these pockets of political instability remain, things generally appear to be stabilizing in the region.

Most of the countries in the region are well-endowed territorially and possess considerable natural resources. Economic structures are generally oriented towards earning foreign currency by exporting primary commodities, spending foreign currency to import capital and intermediate goods, and then using those imports to produce finished products for export. The Asian NIES and

such ASEAN countries as Malaysia, Thailand, and Indonesia are posting high growth from their export-led economies and positive introduction of foreign capital. This, in turn, is contributing to greater economic development and political stability for the entire region. The outstanding economic growth of the region is watched by all the world with interest. In the year 1990's, however, showed gaps among individual countries. Generally, those located in the north stagnated due to slumping export demand and decreasing competitive force in export, while those in the south were active, thanks to rapid increase of direct investments from abroad.

The region's socialist countries face a number of problems, chief among them the upsurge in increasing fiscal and trade deficits, swelling foreign debts, and declining economic efficiency. Myanmar, for example, produced a bumper crop of rice this year and prices for the commodity remain stable. It even entered into a number of joint ventures with foreign companies. But sluggish exports have caused its trade deficit to expand, so the country continues to face serious difficulties. After a period of sluggish manufacturing production triggered by tight credit policies, the Chinese economy enjoyed a rapid growth during 1991 and 1992. Having hit a dead end with their command economies, Mongolia, Laos, and Viet Nam are striving to make economic structural adjustments designed to bring them free-market systems, and to improve relationship with Western countries, in view of cutback in assistance from USSR and East European countries.

Successive, large-scale natural disasters also have a serious impact on national development. The economy of the Philippines has been particularly hard hit in this respect, suffering almost yearly from natural disasters including the eruption of Mt. Pinatubo and subsequent rock and mud slides in June 1991, a typhoon on the island of Leyte in November of the same year and the eruption of Mt. Mayon in February 1993. On the island of Kalimantan in Indonesia, widespread forest fires have raged for years, triggering abnormal meteorological conditions that have affected the lives and agriculture of people not only in Indonesia but also in neighboring countries.

Japan is itself a member of the Eastern and Southeastern Asian region, and so has historically had deep political, economic, and cultural ties with the other countries in this area. It values its close relationship with them, and since 1975 has taken the place of the United States as the region's largest aid donor. In recent years, Japan has provided over half of the bilateral ODA received by Eastern and Southeastern Asian countries.

Japan formerly gave over 70 percent of its bilateral ODA to this region, but growing aid to other regions made its share gradually declined to about 50 percent currently. The predominant form of Japanese economic assistance to this region is loan aid to the governments, and grants account for 30 percent of Japanese ODA; though the composition of aid changes every year, thanks to sound macroeconomic management in the region and due to Japan's emphasis on policy of nation building efforts, technical cooperation has come to outweigh grant aid.

## 2. JICA Projects in the Region

JICA's cooperation with this region of the globe is on the largest scale in nearly every respect, including the number of types of aid, volume of spending, and the number of people involved. It is also a very aid-intensive area, since almost every one of the largest recipient countries of Japanese ODA is located in this region. It has a greater diversity of cooperation themes and areas than other regions, as well as a pronounced tendency toward increasingly high-level aid. Included among the recipients are countries that are already economically prominent, as well as countries that no longer qualify for grant aid, signs of a dawning age of new forms of cooperation.

### 2.1 Technical Cooperation

#### (1) Training Programs

In fiscal 1992, the 4,264 trainees from this region (including both newly arrived and continuing participants as well as youth invitations) accounted for 45.1 percent of all trainees trained in Japan. By country, the most numerous group was from Indonesia (763), followed by Thailand (761), China (664), Malaysia (551), and the Philippines (545). These country totals include participants under the Malaysian "Look East" program (117) and the Korean Engineers' Training Plan (80).

Training covers a wide variety of areas, from development planning to government administration, transportation and traffic control, telecommunications and broadcasting, machinery, agriculture, forestry, and fisheries, mining, energy, health care and medicine, and social welfare. In recent years, training in the Japan-ASEAN Science and Technology Cooperation Project has also covered Japan's high technology, including microelectronics, biotechnology, and materials science.

Third-country training programs were also conducted in ASEAN countries except Brunei to strengthen technical cooperation among these countries.

#### (2) Youth Invitations

The youth invitation program was established in 1984 for young people from the six ASEAN countries; later, it was expanded to include Myanmar and Oceania, and since fiscal 1987, it has also included China and Korea. In fiscal 1992, a total of 1,277 youth from Eastern and Southeastern Asia were invited to Japan: 50 from Brunei, 147 from Indonesia, 150 from Malaysia, 148 from the Philippines, 149 each from Singapore and Thailand, 78 from Oceania, 98 from Southwestern Asia, 10 from Mongolia, 99 from Korea and 199 from China. Circumstances beyond JICA's control led to the postponement of participation by Myanmar.

In terms of the participants' backgrounds, each country's group included workers, farmers, students, youth group leaders, teachers, and civil service employees. The proportion of those engaged in practical business affairs was high in the group from China, while the proportion of teachers and students was especially high in the groups from Brunei, Indonesia, Korea, and Thailand, and the proportion of civil service employees was especially high in the groups from Malaysia and Singapore:

### (3) Dispatch of Experts

In fiscal 1992, 1,984 experts, including both new and continuing assignments, were sent to this region, that is, 48.7 percent of all Japanese experts sent abroad. Of these, 1,358 were new assignments to 13 countries and Hong Kong: 372 to Indonesia, 269 to Thailand, 238 to China, 181 to the Philippines, and 108 to Malaysia. A forestry expert was posted to Viet Nam on a long-term basis as part of the newly resumed aid to that country.

Most experts, 204 of them, were posted in agricultural fields, followed in order, by 156 in health, 129 in human resources, 106 in manufacturing and 95 in science and cultural affairs.

### (4) Independent Equipment Provision

In fiscal 1992, independent equipment (i.e., equipment whose supply is unrelated to any specific project) was provided to 7 countries in this region in 17 shipments worth a total of ¥662 million; this was 26.2 percent of all equipment provided by JICA and the second largest supply of equipment to any region. The equipment supplied widely includes from broadcasting and telecommunication equipment to mineral research and analysis equipment, and the equipment for waste treatment.

### (5) Project-type Technical Cooperation

There were 98 project-type technical cooperation projects in total carried out in this geographical area in fiscal 1992; this is more than 47 percent of all JICA project-type technical cooperation projects during the fiscal year. Of these, 21 were carried out in Thailand, 23 in Indonesia, 18 in China, 14 in the Philippines, 8 in Malaysia, 6 in Korea, 2 in Singapore, 2 in Brunei, 2 in Myanmar and 1 in Laos.

Newly started project in fiscal 1992 widely range from environmental protection, to advanced education, and high developed technologies, such as computers and biotechnology to the more common areas related to the basic human needs, including agriculture, health and medical care. There are also projects continued from previous year, including radiology, trading and enterprise training, industrial standardization, reforestation, environmental disaster prevention in addition to the basic human needs related areas.

## **(6) Development Studies**

In fiscal 1992, 44 new development studies were begun in the region, bringing to 126, the total number of studies currently in progress. The main areas where such studies were carried out ranged from social infrastructure to transportation, traffic system, communication, agriculture and forestry. In Thailand, studies focused on planning of tourism development, in Indonesia, which is topographically specified as an island country, studies were carried out on nation-wide ferry network plans. In Korea, Malaysia, and China, which were endowed with rivers of rapid stream and wide rivers, development studies focused on flood control. In Laos, JICA is engaged in an agriculture development project to control slash-and-burn cultivation, and Brunei, in a forest resource project.

### **2.2 Grant aid**

In fiscal 1992, JICA expedited the execution of 46 grant aid projects valued at ¥42,599 million in eight countries - principally China, Indonesia, the Philippines. This region, because ASEAN and other newly industrializing economies are located in it, has recently seen growing emphasis on the specific development needs of each country, such as, environment issues in Indonesia, telecommunication network in Laos, satellite communication in Mongolia, agricultural land reform in the Philippines, in the form of basic design study, in addition to the basic human needs focused on in the past.

### **2.3 JOCV Volunteers**

In fiscal 1992, 167 JOCV volunteers, 17.9 percent of all assignees, were sent on new assignments to eight countries. China received the most (42), followed by 38 to the Philippines, 27 to Malaysia and 20 to Thailand. Their areas of expertise included education and culture; agriculture, forestry, and fisheries; equipment maintenance and operation; health and sanitation; sports; industrial processing; and civil engineering.

### **2.4 Japan Disaster Relief Team**

During fiscal 1992, emergency supplies were sent to China and Viet Nam after severe floods and to the Philippines after volcano disasters. For smooth procurement and speedy dispatch of rescue equipment and supplies at the request, JICA has set up a stockpile in Singapore.



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## Chapter 2

### The Asian Region – Area 2:

### Southwestern Asia

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#### 1. Regional Aspects

The Southwestern Asia region consists of seven countries – Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka – with about one billion inhabitants, roughly one-fifth the world's population, and diverse climates and ethnic, religious, and cultural backgrounds.

Setting aside their political differences, in December 1985 the seven countries of the region founded the SAARC, a regional conference of countries in the Southwestern Asia area, to build technical and working cooperative ties among themselves.

It is evident from the per capita GNPs of the region, which range from \$170 to \$470 according to the 1992 World Bank report, that the region is one of the poorest in the world, with four of the least developed countries (Bangladesh, Bhutan, the Maldives, and Nepal). Almost every country in the region has chronic trade and balance of payments deficits, and many of their people depend heavily on money sent home by family members working abroad. The region's exports are mainly agricultural products, textiles, and minerals; its imports are mostly machinery and other capital goods.

The Gulf War provoked by the invasion by Iraq in Aug. 1990 into Kuwait territory has had a serious economic impact to the region of non oil producing countries. Especially, the region's economy was deeply affected by the drastic decline of the foreign currency revenues in the region due to the increase of oil price and return of the migrant workers.

Japan has traditionally had friendly relations with the countries of this region; in 1979, Japan gave the region 17.9 percent of its total ODA and became the largest ODA donor to the region. Since then Japan has always been among the three largest donors in the region. Recently, 10 percent to 20 percent of Japan's ODA has been given to this region, which ranks second only to Eastern and Southeastern Asia as a recipient; Japanese aid grew 12.2-fold from \$147 million in 1977 to \$1,799 million in 1991.

The predominant form of aid has changed over the years from loans made to governments, which once accounted for over 90 percent of aid to India and Pakistan, to outright grants, reflecting the presence of four least developed countries among the region's recipients.

Japan is striving to increase its grant aid to these four least developed countries; its cooperation focuses on economic infrastructure improvement, agricultural development, health and medical care, and other basic human needs as well as human resource development. Though its technical cooperation also focuses on basic human needs, little of Japan's ODA has normally taken the form of technical cooperation because few such requests have been received so far from countries in the region. Japan holds annual economic and technical cooperation consultations with India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, and, beginning in fiscal 1989, with Sri Lanka; at every opportunity, it conducts a dialogue on policy with interested countries and endeavors continually to implement carefully thought-out aid tailored to the needs in the economic and social development plans of recipient countries.

## **2. JICA Projects in the Region**

JICA's cooperation with the region costs ¥10,370 million in fiscal 1992, 7.9 percent of its total budget. The main areas of cooperation are basic human needs and social infrastructure improvement. JICA is also carrying out cooperative projects in cooperation with international organizations regarding flood control in Bangladesh, etc.

### **2.1 Technical Cooperation**

#### **(1) Training Programs**

In fiscal 1992, the 905 trainees from this region (including both newly arrived and continuing participants) accounted for 9.6 percent of all trainees trained in Japan. By country, the most numerous group was from Sri Lanka (232), followed by Bangladesh (174), Pakistan (160), India (148), and Nepal (133).

#### **(2) Dispatch of Experts**

In fiscal 1992, 277 experts (including both newly assigned and continuing experts) – that is, 6.8 percent of all Japanese experts sent to this region. New assignees were sent to all seven countries of the region: 61 were sent to Nepal, 38 to Pakistan, 35 to Sri Lanka, 29 to Bangladesh, and 21 to India; their areas of expertise were health and medical care in the case of the majority (81), followed by agriculture, transportation, and development planning in that order.

#### **(3) Independent Equipment Provision**

In fiscal 1992, equipment totaling ¥117 million in value (5 cases) whose use was unrelated to a specific cooperation project, was sent on occasions to this region; this was 4.6 percent of equipment provided by JICA in this category. Assistance in this area ranged widely, from

guidance in railroad car maintenance technology, to materials for computer training, to instructional materials for a water management training center.

#### (4) Project-type Technical Cooperation

Project-type technical cooperation in 1992 was carried out in 16 projects in the region, nearly 7.7 percent of all JICA aid of this type. Six of these projects took place in Nepal, three in Sri Lanka, three in Pakistan, and two each in Bangladesh and India. The fields in which cooperation took place included agriculture, forestry and fisheries, and health and medical care, as well as public works and utilities.

#### (5) Development Studies

In fiscal 1992, 27 development studies were carried out in the region (including 9 newly started studies); In India, the fields of mining and industry and economic infrastructure, and in Bangladesh, agriculture and social and economic infrastructure improvement such as for flood control devices were the main areas of cooperation, in Pakistan, agriculture such as for irrigation, and in Sri Lanka, agriculture and industry were the main fields of cooperation; in general, a large proportion of survey work was done in public works and public utilities.

### 2.2 Grant aid

In fiscal 1992, JICA expedited the execution of 38 grant aid projects valued at ¥32,285 million in 7 countries. 9 grant aid provisions were made to Nepal and 7 each to Bangladesh and to Pakistan, and 8 to Sri Lanka.

### 2.3 JOCV Volunteers

During fiscal 1992, 107 JOCV volunteers, 11.4 percent of the total, were sent on new assignments to 5 countries in the region: 39 were sent to Bangladesh, 27 to Sri Lanka, 26 to Nepal, 8 to Bhutan, and 7 to Maldives. The areas of cooperation they covered included education and culture; agriculture, forestry, and fisheries; equipment maintenance and operation of machinery; health and sanitation; sports; industrial processing; and civil engineering.

### 2.4 Japan Disaster Relief Team

Emergency aid was provided to Pakistan after a serious earthquake in fiscal 1990 and a heavy flood in 1992, and to Bangladesh after the cyclone disaster in fiscal 1991.

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## Chapter 3

### The Middle East Region

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#### 1. Regional Aspects

A vast grouping of 21 countries, the Middle-Eastern region extends from Central Asia's Pamir Knot in the East, to the Atlantic in the West, from Subsaharan Africa's Sudan in the South to the Balkan peninsula in the North. Important geographically as the crossroads of Asia, Africa, and Europe, it is important economically as the home of 70 percent of the world's confirmed oil reserves and the source of 50 percent of the world's oil exports.

Most of the region is arid, though there are areas of high humidity along the coast of the Red Sea, Mediterranean climates along the coast of that body of water, and an alpine climate in the mountains of Yemen.

Some 17 of the 21 countries in this region are Arab, the remaining four non-Arab countries being Afghanistan, Iran, Turkey, and Israel. The Middle-Eastern region is known as the birthplace of the Muslim, Jewish, and Christian religions.

The dominant political system continues to be the kingdom and emirate. Economically, the wealth spectrum extends from oil-and-natural-gas-rich countries like Libya, Algeria, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, and the other Gulf states, to countries whose lack of resources makes them among the poorest in the world.

The Middle-Eastern region has extremely strong ties to Europe, having historically been under the influence of such European powers as Britain and France.

To the region's usual list of problems (the Palestinians, Lebanon, and Afghanistan) was added yet another in August 1990 as Iraq invaded Kuwait and set off the Gulf War. Their impact on the world economy and even on world peace and stability have made these problems one of the main focal points of international politics.

At the Madrid Peace Conference in October 1991, all parties involved in the Arab-Israeli conflict were brought together under the same roof. Subsequently, multilateral peace discussions were held at the Moscow conference, held at the end of 1992. The discussions took place in five working groups; on the environment, economic development, water resources, arms control, and refugees, and were monitored by an operating committee. Meetings of the working groups are scheduled to be held about three times a year.

## 2. JICA Projects in the Region

During 1992, JICA expenditures on cooperation with this region totaled ¥11.23 billion, 8.5 percent of the JICA cooperation budget. The main recipients of this aid were Egypt (¥2.3 billion, 20.5 percent), Turkey (¥1.92 billion, 17.1 percent), Tunisia (¥1.15 billion, 10.2%) and Morocco (¥1.06 billion, 9.4 percent), with the remainder of the funds distributed among other countries. Many of the countries in the Middle-Eastern region are at comparatively high stages of development, so aid tends to concentrate on infrastructure and other public works areas. In January 1993, JICA froze its cooperation and closed its office in the Sudan in protest at executions without trial and other gross violations of human rights. Japan does not recognize the current government of Afghanistan and therefore provides the country with no official aid. It has also frozen its aid to Iraq as part of the economic sanctions adopted in the wake of that country's August 1990 invasion of Kuwait.

JICA is also cooperating with the working groups on the environment and water resources in connection with the Middle East Peace discussions.

### 2.1 Technical Cooperation

#### (1) Training Programs

In fiscal 1992, the 701 trainees from this region (including both newly arrived and continuing ones) accounted for 7.4 percent of all trainees trained in Japan. This regional contingent is the fourth largest, after Asia, Africa, and Latin America. By country, the most numerous group was from Egypt (196), followed by Turkey (98), and Saudi Arabia (44). JICA also conducted a third-country training program in Egypt for seamen, nurses, and rice cultivators. The programs had 105 participants from neighboring countries like Algeria and Sudan, as well as from other countries in Africa.

JICA is also providing training in connecting with the working group on the environment as part of the Middle East peace process.

#### (2) Dispatch of Experts

JICA sent 391 experts to this region during fiscal 1992 (including both newly assigned and continuing ones), 9.6 percent of all Japanese experts sent abroad. 105 of these experts went to Egypt, 45 to Saudi Arabia, and 21 to Iran.

### (3) Independent Equipment Provision

In fiscal 1992, a total of ¥297 million was provided in 11 shipments to the Middle East region. ¥80 million was directed to Syria, ¥63 million to Turkey, ¥36 million to Tunisia, and ¥87 million to Jordan.

### (4) Project-type Technical Cooperation

Project-type technical cooperation carried out in fiscal 1992 in the Middle East region involved 18 projects in eleven countries: Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, Syria, Turkey, Yemen, Algeria, Egypt and Morocco. The areas covered included health and medical care, agriculture, fisheries, and human resources.

### (5) Development Studies

In fiscal 1992, 25 development studies were carried out in the region; of these six were carried out in Turkey, five in Egypt, three each in Tunisia and Iran, and two each in Oman and Morocco. The areas covered included 5 projects of mining and industry, 3 of energy, agriculture, social infrastructure and others.

## 2.2 Grant Aid

In fiscal 1992, a total of ¥11,789 million yen was granted to 6 projects in Egypt, 3 in Yemen, 2 in Morocco, 2 in Syria, and 1 in Sudan. Eight basic design studies were carried out by JICA.

## 2.3 JOCV Volunteers

In fiscal 1992, 64 volunteers were newly sent to six countries in the region. Morocco received 21 volunteers, Jordan 19, Syria 9, Tunisia 8, and Yemen 6. The dispatch of volunteers to the Sudan was stopped in January 1993.

## 2.4 Japan Disaster Relief Team

In the frame of the support to the Persian Gulf states after the Gulf War, emergency supply equivalent to a total of 300 million yen was sent to the refugees and evacuees in Jordan and Iran during January and March of 1991.

Also in November of the same year, emergency supply (tents and blankets) was sent to Yemen after the landslide disaster. In March 1992, another supply was sent to Turkey as an earthquake disaster relief.

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## Chapter 4

### The African Region

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#### 1. Regional Aspects

The African Region is defined as Subsaharan Africa excluding Sudan and the Republic of South Africa. Some 20.56 million square kilometers in area, it comprises 45 countries, most of which are still developing.

Thirty-one of the world's 47 least less-developed countries are located here according to UN statistics as of September 1991. According to DAC category, 37 of the region's members qualify as "low-income countries", while only 4 have per-capita GNP of more than \$1,500.

When most of the African countries achieved independence during the sixties, they were blessed with a favorable international economic climate that made it possible for industrialized countries to grant them aid and helped them achieve steady growth. But despite the continued expansion in aid, most of them are now stagnant economically. Much of this must be attributed to the problems of the African countries themselves, although changes in the international economic climate are also to blame. Slumping production over the last ten years has lowered per-capita national incomes, created perennial famines, and aggravated the deterioration of the environment. With their economies now achieving little or no growth, many countries find themselves hard pressed to service their past debts.

In light of these economic difficulties, international institutions and DAC-member countries have reached an agreement to place special emphasis on aid to Africa. Much of this aid is for structural adjustments, and it is administered through the IDA "Africa Fund", "Special Program for Subsaharan African Aid (SPA)", the IMF's "Structural Adjustment Facilities (SAF)".

Africa has felt the influence of the easing of East-West tensions brought on by the collapse of the Soviet Union. Many countries are abandoning Marxism-Leninism and making the transition from single-party dictatorships to multiparty democracies, thus advancing democratic reform in the region. In southern Africa, too, the situation is looking better: a peace agreement was reached in Angola in May 1991, and a more stable political climate is emerging in Mozambique.

#### 2. JICA Projects in the Region

Japan's ODA to countries in the African region is characterized by a relatively large percentage of grant aid due to the extremely difficult economic circumstances of the region and the

humanitarian considerations involved. In fiscal 1991, grant aid accounted for 52.8 percent of Japan's net outlays to this region, compared to the 13.8 percent that it accounts for in total bilateral ODA.

A large proportion of technical cooperation for the African region goes for agricultural development (including post-harvest industries), human-resources development (to provide the region with the human resources required for growth over the middle term), and basic transportation and telecommunications infrastructure. Increasing in importance are forest conservation, measures to prevent desert encroachment, wildlife preservation, and other conservation areas. Now, more than ever, Japan needs to have an accurate grasp of the region's development needs and be able to respond to them in a flexible manner. In light of this, JICA has established an African Aid Study Group at its Institute for International Cooperation. Composed of authorities and experts in African aid, the group compounds various recommendations for Japan's middle- and long-term approach to Africa with respect to priority development areas for the region.

During fiscal 1992, JICA spent ¥15.79 billion on cooperation with this region, 12 percent of the total JICA aid budget and a 13 percent increase over the previous year. The main recipients of this aid were Kenya (18.9 percent), Zambia (13.6 percent) and Tanzania (14.4 percent). Major areas of cooperation included agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining, health and medical care, education, social infrastructure, telecommunications and broadcasting, transportation, and traffic control.

## 2.1 Technical Cooperation

### (1) Training Programs

In fiscal 1992, trainees received from the African region totaled 837, including both new and continuing assignments - nearly 8.8 percent of all trainees, ranking third after Asian region and Latin America. From Kenya came 172, Tanzania 95, and Ghana 56.

### (2) Dispatch of Experts

In fiscal 1992, 347 experts, including both new and continuing assignments, were sent to the African region, that is, 8.5 percent of all Japanese experts sent abroad. Of these, 138 experts were sent to Kenya, 56 to Zambia, 60 to Tanzania.



### (3) Independent Equipment Provision

In fiscal 1992, equipment was provided to African countries in 17 shipments worth a total of ¥337 million. The equipment worth ¥52 million was provided to Ghana, ¥54 million to Zambia, and ¥122 million to Senegal.

### (4) Project-type Technical Cooperation

In fiscal 1992, project-type technical cooperation was implemented in this region as part of 20 projects in 7 countries out of 45 countries. 8 projects were carried out in Kenya, 4 each in Tanzania and Zambia, 1 each in Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire, Nigeria and Senegal; the main areas covered were agriculture and forestry (11 projects), health and medical care (4), human resources development (4), and industrial development (1).

### (5) Development Studies

In fiscal 1992, 29 development studies were carried out; of these 4 projects, were implemented in Kenya, 2 in Zimbabwe, 2 in Madagascar, and 3 each in Tanzania and Zambia.

## 2.2 Grant aid

In fiscal 1992, grant aid went to the African region in 79 projects valued at ¥42,597 million; of these JICA conducted 28 basic design studies. The main area covered ranged from agriculture to social infrastructure, health care and medicines, and education and culture.

## 2.3 JOCV Volunteers

In fiscal 1992, 264 volunteers, 28.2 percent of all JOCV assignees and the second contingent to any region, were sent on new assignment to 14 countries in Africa, including Malawi, Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia and Ghana. The major field of specialty was education and culture, industry, agriculture, forestry and fisheries, social infrastructure, health and medical care, and others. The cumulative total of the volunteers dispatched to Malawi as of fiscal 1992 was 870, ranking first in Africa in terms of a number of the volunteers dispatched by country, and that to Kenya, was 819, ranking second after Malawi.

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## Chapter 5

### Latin America

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#### 1. Regional Aspects

Latin America is composed of 33 countries with comparatively high income levels. Many of these countries are at the level of "newly industrialized nations". With 20.55 million square kilometers of territory, this region accounts for 15.13 percent of the world's land mass, while its 420 million people are roughly 8 percent of the world population. Though Latin America is saddled with a number of serious problems, spiraling foreign debts chief among them, it is endowed with vast lands, is rich in both natural and human resources, and has great potential for future growth.

From north to south, the region is composed of 8 Central American, 13 Caribbean, and 12 South American states (including the Andean countries). Many of the Caribbean and Central American countries are very small. Eight of them have territories of less than 10,000 square kilometers, and 10 have populations of under 500,000. Income levels also vary widely. In 1991, Haiti, Guyana, Honduras, Bolivia and Nicaragua had low per-capita GNPs of under \$750, eight of the region's countries had slightly higher per-capita GNPs of between \$750 and \$1,500, and the Bahamas and Barbados--thanks to oil exports and tourism -- had per-capita GNPs of over \$5,000.

When the Japanese think of Latin America, they tend to think of Brazil, Mexico, Argentina and other industrialized countries with relatively high income levels. They therefore regard this region as advanced with respect to other developing countries. But with only a few exceptions, prolonged political and economic disruptions have left Latin America with an underdeveloped social infrastructure. Without cooperation from outside, the countries of Latin America are unlikely to ever be able to overcome the distortions and inefficiencies that have built up over the last forty years and achieve economic independence.

Even those countries that are continuing their efforts in promoting industrialization and economic and social development are still very dependent on primary commodities and therefore structurally fragile. Those that have sought rapid modernization by borrowing funds from industrialized countries and financial institutions (private banks, in particular), have seen prices fall for primary commodities while global interest rates have risen. Throughout the 1980's, their balance of payments worsened, debt service became more and more difficult and economies moved closer to collapse.

Since the 1960s, Latin America has seen the successive rise to power of military regimes, but with the conclusion of civil conflicts in Nicaragua and El Salvador, democratically-elected governments have assumed power in every country except Cuba and Haiti.

Chile and Mexico stand at the head of these economic reforms, which, based on the policy initiatives introduced by the present governments, seek to scale-down government, reform fiscal policy and nationalized corporations, revamp tax collection systems, liberalize trade, and scrap protectionist barriers. The government of Argentina has embarked on a massive economic stabilization program designed to improve trade and privatize nationally-held companies. The new Colombian government is taking new economic liberalization measures. The other countries have also recently begun to move towards large-scale reforms. These efforts resulted in a 3.5 percent increase in overall GDP in the region in 1991. Inflation, too, shows signs of subsiding: the regional inflation rate (excluding Brazil) in 1992 was an estimated 22 percent.

At the end of 1991, Latin American countries had a total of \$442 billion in foreign debt, the equivalent of three years worth of exports, about half the region's GNP, and one-third the unpaid debts of all developing countries. Besides increasing their economic strength and acquiring the ability to repay their debts, they must have long-term aid from creditors, international institutions, and private banks if they are to solve their foreign debt problems.

Debtor nations have made efforts to decrease their debt burdens, working with the support of the World Bank and IMF to reduce fiscal deficits, suppress inflation, increase exports, liberalize trade, and enact other structural reforms. By the end of fiscal 1992, all central and south American countries, with the exception of Brazil, had signed an agreement, based on the Brady proposal, for the reduction of debts. Mexico, Venezuela, Costa Rica, and Uruguay, all of which have taken advantage of the Brady Plan, are beginning to see results. The United States' new plan to support Latin America, with its goals of increasing trade with the region, promoting investment in it, and reducing its debts, is also expected to accomplish much in this regard. Japan is doing its part by serving as the major source of funds for World Bank-sponsored joint financing.

Latin America has long been a destination for Japanese emigrants. Today there are about 1.2 million Japanese nationals, Japanese emigrants, and people of Japanese ancestry living in the region, principally, in Brazil, Peru, Argentina, and Paraguay. Since the establishment of diplomatic relations with Peru in 1873, Japan and Latin America have maintained close ties of friendship through frequent exchanges of official visits and the presence of Japanese companies. As the world's largest ODA donor, Japan has major financial and technological contributions to make to the rebuilding, development, and expansion of the economies of this region.

In 1992, \$770 million, or 9.1 percent of Japan's bilateral ODA, went to this region. In 1977 and 1978, bilateral ODA to this region increased by an annual rate of over 60 percent, but it has been on the decline since 1983. This tendency is attributable to several factors, namely that Latin America's income levels are higher than other regions' and consequently few countries are eligible

for financial aid, while those that qualify for loan assistance are saddled already with such enormous swelling debts that their debts are being rescheduled. Financial measures taken in recent years, however, including the rescheduling of these countries' debts by the Paris Club, have prepared the way, to some extent, for yen loans to the debtor nations of Latin America. Yen loans have been increasing since 1989, although they did experience a slight year-on-year decline in 1990, and the downward trend in total ODA appears to have been arrested.

Japan is granting loan assistance to the region mainly in agriculture and such areas of economic infrastructure as transportation and traffic control, energy, and telecommunications and broadcasting. In fiscal 1992, loan assistance accounted for 45.3 percent of all ODA to Latin America.

Grant aid is being given primarily in agriculture, health and medical care, and education. Cooperation is frequent in fisheries and culture, due to the region's commercial fisheries' ties with Japan and the great value of its cultural legacy. In fiscal 1992, grant aid accounted for 19.6 percent of all ODA to Latin America.

The region both urgently needs technical cooperation and is eminently able to assimilate technology. Therefore the conditions for technical cooperation are met and JICA activity is brisk in this area. The fields where technical cooperation is being carried out principally include agriculture, transportation and traffic control, health and medical care, telecommunications and broadcasting, manufacturing industry, mining, human resource development, and culture; its share of total Japanese technical cooperation was about 12.7 percent in 1992, ranking second worldwide after Asia. Technical cooperation accounts for 35.1 percent of all forms of ODA to Latin America. Recent years have witnessed a trend of increased cooperation in fields related to the acquisition of foreign capital, such as export promotion, and in the environmental field.

The Caribbean region has many small islands with small populations. Japanese cooperation with them is still on a very small scale because many Caribbean nations became independent very recently and have relatively high income levels and small economies. In recent years, however, these countries have counted increasingly on Japanese aid, and Japan accordingly must study forms of cooperation adapted to the small scale of their economies.

Following up on the declaration at the Houston Summit of the G-7 industrialized nations in July 1990, a pilot project to preserve the Amazon rain forest is now being undertaken under the auspices of the World Bank. At the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in June 1992, with the eyes of the world focused on Brazil's environmental problems, Japan publicly announced its intention of providing up to 99 billion yen in government loans for environmental conservation.

Latin America is plagued with worsening urban pollution that is related to economic development. Mexico City and Santiago suffer from particularly bad air pollution, while in Rio de Janeiro and Caracas the pollution of oceans and lakes is growing drastically worse. JICA is

conducting a development study with respect to Mexico City's air pollution problem called "the Combustion Technologies of the Air Pollution Control of Sanitary Sources in the Metropolitan Area of the City of Mexico" and is extending financial cooperation through yen loans and the Export-Import Bank of Japan. In addition, JICA is conducting development studies to devise a master plan to address the problem of water pollution in the ocean around Rio de Janeiro. Capital assistance by means of Yen loans has also been implemented in fiscal 1992.

## 2. JICA Projects in the Region

Reflecting the comparatively long history of Japanese emigration to this region and historically friendly relations, cooperation with this region ranked second only to that with the Asian region in almost all aspects, including assistance by type of cooperation, amount of assistance, and number of personnel involved. The areas of cooperation widely range from agriculture, forestry and fishery to industry, mining, health care and medicines, and social infrastructure development. In recent years, for countries in this region, primarily Mexico and Brazil, JICA has started to work on analysis of environmental improvement.

Latin America is characterized by considerable cooperation needs and by the relative fulfillment of conditions for receiving cooperation, including the comparatively high educational and technical level of the people, which facilitate and enhance the effectiveness of technical transfers. In the implementation of future JICA cooperation projects, however, ample consideration must be given to safety and safety measures in light of the deterioration of safety conditions in Latin American countries, as reflected in the murder of three JICA dispatched experts by terrorists in Peru in July 1991.

### 2.1 Technical Cooperation

#### (1) Training Programs

In fiscal 1992, JICA trained 2,074 new and continuing trainees (as well as emigrants) from this region. The total number is 21.9 percent of all JICA trainees, a contingent second only to the Asian trainees. This was a 86-person increase with respect to fiscal 1991: the training program is steadily growing. Some 432 trainees came from Brazil, 257 from Peru, 233 from Mexico, 144 from Argentina, and 149 from Paraguay.

#### (2) Dispatch of Experts

In fiscal 1992, 883 experts, including both new and continuing assignments, were sent to this region, that is, 21.7 percent of all Japanese experts sent abroad, a number of assignments second only to those sent to Asia. Of these, 539 were new assignments to 18 countries: 110 to

Brazil, 81 to Mexico, 48 to Bolivia, 49 to Chile, and 72 to Paraguay. Their areas of expertise included almost every field, but health and medical care was the most important, followed by agriculture, mining, vocational training, fisheries, telecommunications and broadcasting, and livestock raising.

### (3) Independent Equipment Provision

In fiscal 1992, equipment worth ¥1.031 billion, 40.7 percent of the total in this category, was provided in 32 instances to countries in Latin America. The main types of equipment supplied were agricultural equipment, fishery equipment, medical equipment, etc., to Paraguay, Peru, Colombia, and other countries.

### (4) Project-type Technical Cooperation

Project-type technical cooperation in fiscal 1992 involved 51 projects in 15 countries, including Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, and Colombia. Eleven of these were new projects begun in fiscal 1992; their number includes projects for reforestation and erosion control in semi-arid areas of Chile, Gastrointestinal Diseases Control in Bolivia, and Technical Instructor and Personnel Training Center for Industrial Development of Central America in Costa Rica.

The main focus of cooperation was on agriculture and forestry, but health and medical care and industrial development were also covered.

### (5) Development Studies

In fiscal 1992, 52 development studies, including both new and continuing studies, were carried out in 18 countries including Colombia, Bolivia, and Brazil. The broad range of areas covered included geothermal development, agriculture and rural development, measures to combat air pollution, forestry resources, mineral resources, airport improvement, and flood prevention. In Brazil, shortly prior to the June 1992 Earth Summit, work commenced on the study of the recuperation of the Guanabara Bay ecosystem, and the feasibility study on the navigation of Paranaíba River Basin.

## 2.2 Grant Aid

Grant aid to this region has long been centered on agriculture, medical care, education, and other types of social infrastructure. In fiscal 1992, JICA expedited the execution of 27 grant aid projects valued at ¥16,918 million in 12 countries. In addition to the traditional areas of grant aid, fisheries and human resource development were covered.

### 2.3 JOCV Volunteers

In fiscal 1992, JOCV volunteers were sent to 12 Latin American countries: Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Paraguay, El Salvador, Panama, and newly to Nicaragua; 223 volunteers, 23.8 percent of all JOCV assignees, were sent on new assignments, ranking third after Asian and African regions. Their fields of cooperation included education and culture, health care and medicines, agriculture, forestry, and fisheries, equipment and machinery maintenance and operation, sports, industrial processing, and civil engineering.

### 2.4 Emigration

Japanese emigrants and people of Japanese ancestry in Brazil, Paraguay, Colombia, Bolivia, Argentina, Peru, Uruguay, Mexico, and the Dominican Republic are given farming guidance, help with residential environment improvement, and loans to start businesses. Overseas Development Youth are sent to those countries and emigrant trainees are invited to Japan.

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## Chapter 6

### Oceania

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#### 1. Regional Aspects

Extending on either side of the Pacific equator, Oceania includes Australia, New Zealand, eleven independent island countries, and several autonomous territories, protectorates, and overseas territories of extra-regional countries. It has total land area of 9 million square kilometers, 98 percent of which is in Australia, New Zealand, and Papua New Guinea. Other countries have a combined territory of only 180,000 square kilometers, and none has a population of over a million. The populations of mini-nations such as Tuvalu and Nauru total less than 10,000.

The region is divided along racial lines into Melanesia, Polynesia, and Micronesia. Since most of its countries are newly independent, the region's social structures are still immature and traditional society and former colonizers still have great influence on its people. While there is a wealth of cultural diversity in Oceania, Melanesia is generally characterized by atomized social structures, comparative equality, and mutually complementary societies. Polynesia and Micronesia, by contrast, are class-oriented societies based on the institution of chieftainship. Per-capita incomes in the region (excluding Australia and New Zealand) range from about \$10,000 in phosphate-rich Nauru to \$650 in resourceless Tuvalu.

Oceania's economic slump worsened in these few years. Depression of the Australian economy for the past several years, has reduced the amount of aid it is able to contribute. The region is on the whole politically stable, however, with the exception of the Bougainville incident in Papua New Guinea.

With a few exceptions, the countries of Oceania are small states with little in the way of natural resources. Their economic foundations are generally weak, they depend on primary industry and are thus subject to fluctuations in climate and international commodity prices. They are also plagued by the distances between their islands and communities, the narrowness of their domestic markets, their remoteness from international markets, and their lack of the transportation and communication infrastructure that would compensate for these handicaps. There are thus many obstacles to be overcome before economic independence is achieved. While most maintain close relations with their former colonizers, aid from this direction has tended to decrease, and countries are being forced to re-examine their economic development plans. But from the planning stages right through to the factory, the most crucial problem is the lack of human resources.



Historically, Japan has had close ties with this area, and most feel friendly towards Japan. There is thus a great demand for Japanese aid. Its programs for Oceania involve the training of the human resources necessary to build these new nations, promoting the development of their agricultural, forestry and fishing industries, and providing the fundamental infrastructure needed to meet basic human needs. Japan began its cooperation relatively recently in this region, however, and consequently lacks sufficient expertise and experience with it. It therefore hopes to work closely with Australia, New Zealand and other major aid donors, as well as with such international and regional organizations as the South Pacific Committee (SPC) and South Pacific Forum (SPF). Though Oceania only received 1.2 percent of Japan's total bilateral ODA during 1991, aid to the region sextupled between 1985 (\$24 million) and 1990 (\$148 million). As most of the countries in the region are small, low-income island nations, the majority of Japanese aid takes the form of technical cooperation and grants. At the present time, the only recipient of loan assistance is Papua New Guinea.

## 2. JICA Projects in the Region

In fiscal 1992, JICA projects in the region spent ¥4,104 million, 3.1 percent of its total budget and 3.6 percent more than during the previous year. On a cost basis, the most money was spent on cooperation involving JOCV volunteers.

### 2.1 Technical Cooperation

#### (1) Training Programs

A cumulative total of the trainees invited as of fiscal 1991 reached 2,167. In fiscal 1992, 328 new and continuing trainees, nearly 3.5 percent of all participants, took part in JICA training programs. The subjects included more human resource development, transportation and traffic control, and public administration courses than in the past. Outside of the training program, 78 young people, mainly civil service and teaching personnel, came to Japan as part of the Youth Invitation Program. The third country training program was carried out once in Papua New Guinea and once in Fiji.

#### (2) Dispatch of Experts

A cumulative total of the experts dispatched to the region as of fiscal 1991 reached 487. In fiscal 1992, 68 experts were sent to this region. Even though assignments' characteristics differed among countries, many experts were involved in work related to fisheries, reflecting the fact that the region is surrounded by a vast sea area.

### (3) Project-type Technical Cooperation

One agricultural project in Fiji, one forestry project in Papua New Guinea, one health and medical project in Solomon Islands, and one fishery project in Tonga were carried out in fiscal 1992.

### (4) Development Studies

A cumulative total of development studies as of fiscal 1991 was 31. In fiscal 1992, seven development studies were carried out in Oceania. The areas covered were improvement of social infrastructure, agriculture, forestry, fisheries and energy.

### (5) Independent Equipment Provision

In fiscal 1992, equipment was provided to Oceania in 7 shipments worth total of ¥87 million to 4 countries. The equipment supplied includes medical equipment and equipment for vehicle maintenance.

## 2.2 Grant aid

Grant aid was given to such projects as fisheries and medical care projects. In fiscal 1992, ¥7,371 million was granted to 9 countries in 15 projects.

## 2.3 JOCV Volunteers

A cumulative total of volunteers dispatched to 8 countries in the region as of fiscal 1991 was 775. In fiscal 1991, volunteers were sent to Marshall Islands as a new country, on new assignments in this region. In fiscal 1992, Papua New Guinea received the most (57), followed by the Solomon Islands (54) (all including new and continued from previous year). Their areas of expertise included education and culture; agriculture, forestry, and fisheries; equipment maintenance and operation; health and sanitation; sports; industrial processing; and civil engineering.

## 2.4 Japan Disaster Relief Team

JICA's fiscal 1992 activities included provision of emergency relief materiel in the wake of disastrous cyclone in Fiji in January 1993.

## 2.5 Project Formulation Study

In fiscal 1992, a joint Japanese-Australian mission went to Fiji to formulate joint aid projects in that country, and investigated possible projects in the fields of health and medicine. A JICA study team visited Fiji, Kiribati, and the Marshall Islands to foster the development of fisheries resources. In addition to identifying possible projects, the team also undertook a formulation survey for a project to improve nutrition among the Marshall Islanders.

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## Chapter 7

### The European Region

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#### 1. Regional Aspects

Most of the countries in Europe are modernized and economically independent. The region includes 15 of the 20 members of the Development Assistance Committee of the OECD, and therefore the majority of European countries are aid donors, not recipients. Modernization has, however, been retarded in many of the Eastern European countries due to their long years of centralized planning under communist governments. Economically, these countries are far behind their neighbors.

But in the latter half of 1989, the countries of Eastern Europe, led by Poland and Hungary, began to democratize and liberalize. They are now engaged in economic reforms designed to give them market economies administered by freely-elected governments. In response to these moves, the West has organized the G24 (the OECD member states and the EC) to provide a framework for massive assistance and active support of the reforms now in progress.

This aid to Eastern Europe is a united response on the part of the West to the new world order of freedom and democracy ushered in by the reforms that started in this region. Japan is therefore also making active contributions.

According to DAC criteria, Cyprus, Greece, Malta, Yugoslavia, Albania and Gibraltar are classified as eligible for aid. At the DAC meeting in December 1990, agreement was reached to treat assistance to Poland, Hungary and three other East European countries as "aid." However, at the same meeting it was confirmed that aid to these countries would be included within Japan's ODA statistics; hence Japan's assistance for Eastern Europe comes from its ODA budget.

#### 2. JICA Projects in the Region

The main objectives of Japanese aid to Eastern Europe are to contribute to the introduction and establishment of democracies and market economies, and to assist in the solution of the region's environmental problems. The cooperation takes the form of training, dispatch of experts, development studies, and JOCV volunteers.

During fiscal 1992, JICA accepted participants in the fields of business management, production control, and environmental protection from Poland, Hungary, Czech and Slovak,

Bulgaria, Rumania, Yugoslavia, and Albania. In addition, it dispatched experts in productivity enhancement to Poland, advisers in industrial and economic policy to Hungary, environmental specialists to Czech and slovak and Bulgaria, and advisers in transportation administration to Rumania.

It conducted development studies on the solid waste management for Poznan City in Poland, the municipal solid waste management in Budapest and the integrated air pollution control plan for Sajo Valley Area in Hungary, flue gas desulphurization for power station in Czech and slovak and the rational use of energy in Bulgaria. All of this technical cooperation was facilitated by the dispatch of project formulation study teams that identified potential objects of assistance and formulated the actual projects. In January 1992, a JICA office was opened in Austria with responsibility for the Eastern European region. Project formulation specialists were sent in December 1992 to facilitate the identification of new projects in the region. Volunteers were also sent to Bulgaria, Hungary, and Poland in 1992.

JICA also accepted participants and sent experts to Yugoslavia and Albania, two nations that have been categorized by DAC as eligible for aid. In Yugoslavia, a project-type technical cooperation program was implemented from 1984 until 1990 in the area of continuing education for primary health care. Slovenia, Czech, and Slovakia were also newly classified as eligible for aid in fiscal 1992.

It also accepted participants from Greece and Malta during fiscal 1992.

